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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 29.825 — PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1979 — Established 1887

Abu Dhabi 4.50 Dirh, Algeria 2.75 Din, Austria 12 S, Bahrain 0.400 Din, Belgium 23 B Fr, Cyprus 250 Mills, Denmark 3.75 D.Kr, Dubai 4.50 Dirh, Egypt 40 P, Eire 22 P, Finland 3.00 F.M, France 3 F, Germany 1.50 D.M, Great Britain 20 P, Greece 22 Drs, Iceland 150 I.Kr, India Rs 8, Iran 70 Rials, Israel LE14.00, Italy 500 Lire, Jordan 0.300 Fils, Kenya Shs 8.00, Kuwait 0.300 Fils, Lebanon 02.75, Libya LDin. 0.25, Luxembourg 23 L.Fr, Madeira 27.5 Esc, Morocco 3.00 Dr, Netherlands 1.75 Flor, Nigeria 70 k, Norway 2.25 N.Kr, Oman 0.425 Rials, Portugal 25 Esc, Qatar 4.00 Rials, Saudi Arabia 3.50 Rials, Spain 50 Ptas, Sweden 3.00 S.Kr, Switzerland 1.70 S.Fr, Tunisia 3.25 Dns, Turkey T.L 15, U.S. Mil. (Eur.) 50.35, Yugoslavia 20 D.

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Wednesday, variable, possible ... Temp. —2-2 (28-36). LONDON: ... snow, Thursday, similar, Tems. ...erate. ROME: Wednesday, clear ...EW YORK: Wednesday, fair. —4-

Cambodia Admits 'Deep' Invasion By Hanoi Troops

By George McArthur

BANGKOK, Jan. 2 — The Cambodian government admitted today that a large Vietnamese military offensive had made "deep penetrations" into the country — a tacit confirmation of Vietnamese claims that the important Mekong River port of Kratie had been lost.

Diplomatic sources in Bangkok said that the Vietnamese military offensive was expected to grow.

The Vietnamese are known to have positioned more than 100,000 men for the offensive and the greater part of this force has yet to be committed.

The Cambodian admission was made came in a long, strident and sometimes desperate-sounding statement by the head of state, Khieu Samphan, who charged that Vietnam was acting on the orders of the Soviet Union and was "the Cuba of Asia."

In contrast to all previous Cambodian statements that denied any Vietnamese successes, Mr. Samphan admitted that the present offensive "is certainly causing us a difficult time temporarily."

Mr. Samphan said the offensive began Dec. 25. The date coincides with available intelligence information and is also the probable anniversary of the ill-fated Vietnamese invasion of one year ago. Mr. Samphan charged that the Vietnamese goal was "the extermination of the Kampuchean nation."

Western analysts believe the immediate goal is the creation of an insurgent Cambodian government to be installed in the jungled northeast provinces now being "liberated." The ultimate goal is to cripple the Cambodian army and bring down the China-backed regime of Premier Pol Pot.

Whether that can be accomplished remains questionable for the moment but the magnitude of the offensive indicates that Hanoi has made the final decision for an all-out blow. The challenge to China is flagrant.

Vietnam itself has not officially admitted that any invasion is going on. Hanoi Radio has been dutifully quoting the news agency of the newly formed United Front in Cambodia in claiming that the troops who captured Kratie were ethnic Cambodian "insurgents" under the front's command.

In these days of reconnaissance satellites and long-range electronic monitoring, the Vietnamese claim is a transparent cover.

Vietnam 5th Division

The troops moving on Kratie were spearheaded by the Vietnamese 5th Division, one of the first Viet Cong divisions formed by the Communists in the war against the United States. At the end of the war, when it took part in the final capture of Saigon, it was manned almost entirely by North Vietnamese.

Mr. Samphan's statement said that the offensive was undertaken "by huge numbers of infantry troops, artillery pieces and aircraft."

He said that it was preceded by Vietnamese preparatory assaults throughout October, November and last month (as Western intelligence sources had reported).

Mr. Samphan claimed that 10,000 Vietnamese had beewn killed or wounded in this period — a figure Westerners believe was vastly exaggerated but which nonetheless indicated the size of the border war.

The Cambodian leader said that the offensive was directed against territory "east of the Mekong River and the northeast region."

Mr. Samphan said, of course, that Cambodia would be ultimately successful but he also made an almost plaintive appeal for the UN "and all friends of Cambodia, near and far," to try and stop the Vietnamese.

Draft Shows A New Name For Rhodesia

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Jan. 2 (...P) — The draft constitution for ...r-torn Rhodesia after its black ...jority gets the vote was pub...hed today, and it contained, as ...pected, provisions for whites to ...tain control of the military, judici... and civil service for at least five years.

...e only surprise was a stipulation ...hat the country will be named Zim...bwe Rhodesia. This combination ... of the black and white na...es for the country was another ...efeat for the three black leaders who joined Prime Minister Ian ...Smith in a biracial transition government 10 months ago.

Spokesmen for the two leading nationalists in the government, Bishop Abel Muzorewa and the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, protested ...retention of the name honoring Cecil Rhodes, the 19th-century founder of the former British colony.

White Home Attacked

Meanwhile, five heavily armed ...lack gunmen tried last night to ...ap a senior aide of guerrilla ...der Joshua Nkomo, head of the ...mbabwe African Peoples Union. ...e attempt to abduct Ariston ...

Rhodesian war is reported escalating by both sides. Page 5

...hambati, a political science lecturer, was made at Salisbury's university campus.

Two white faculty members living nearby were stabbed with bayonets by the raiders but they were not hurt seriously.

And in an expensive white suburb, Borrowdale, 10 miles north of the center of Salisbury, black guerrillas used a rocket, grenades and guns today in an attack on a home. None of the four persons in the living room were injured when the rocket shot through it.

The raiders, estimated by police to number between 10 and 15, sprayed the front of the house with submachine-gun and small-arms fire and hurled several grenades.

Jan. 30 Referendum

The constitution is to be submitted to Rhodesia's 80,000 white voters in a referendum Jan. 30. If ...pproved, it is scheduled to take ef... after adults among the 6.8 million blacks vote with the whites on ...ril 20 in the country's first uni... ...uffrage election.

...ightist white groups also ... the constitution, and a ...hite liberal group, National ... Force, is urging a "no" ... referendum because the ...errilla armies fighting the ...ernment do not accept it.

However, the whites are expected to endorse the constitution reluctantly, accepting Mr. Smith's argument that black rule is inevitable nd that the constitution's safeguards for white rights and privileges is the best they can do.

28 White Seats

In accordance with the Salisbury Agreement among Mr. Smith, Bishop Muzorewa, Mr. Sithole and Chief Jeremiah Chirau last March 3, the constitution reserves for 10 ears 28 of the 100 seats in the legislature for whites, enough to block changes in the constitution. After 10 years, a judicial commission will "review the question of retaining the 28 white seats," the constitution provides.

It also incorporates a later agreement that whites will hold 25 percent of the cabinet seats for at least five years. Under the original agreement, an independent Rhodesia would have been ruled outright by the strongest black party emerging from the election.

The whites' retention for at least five years of control of the ...rmed forces, the police, the judiciary and the civil service will be effected by stringent qualifications for leading offices or membership on commissions that control appointments.

After the latest constitutional plan was announced Nov. 30, Mr. Nkomo, who heads the Patriotic Front guerrilla movement with Robert Mugabe, leader of the Zim...

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



Associated Press

Cars on highway near Kiel, in northern West Germany, were still buried up to their roofs following the blizzards that paralyzed much of Europe. Tanks and heavy military equipment had to be used to evacuate the drivers and bring relief to the villages, which were cut off by the snow.

30 Deaths Are Reported

Europe Still Snarled by Weather

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, Jan. 2 — Blizzards and a cold wave — which suddenly displaced unusually warm weather during the holiday weekend in much of Europe — were still tying up roads, rail lines and airports today.

At least 30 deaths were blamed on the bad weather. And forecasters warned that it would last at least another day.

In West Germany 30 communities remained snowbound — 17 of them without electricity. Villagers lighted bonfires of straw to guide helicopters with emergency supplies. Thousands farm animals died in heatless barns.

Four thousand policemen and 6,000 civilian volunteers pitched into cleanup and rescue operations across northern Germany.

East German radio appealed for people to conserve electricity and fuel because of a coal shortage.

In Britain it was the worst spell in 15 years, and an angry spokesman for the Royal Automobile Association declared: "Our roads are a disgrace" and demanded a government inquiry. Turnpikes were narrowed to one lane by snow, and flights at London's Heathrow airport were delayed up to six hours.

In France, the famous mistral wind roared down the Rhone valley at more than 100 kilometers per hour.

In Paris, airport officials admitted that because the cold snap fell on a public holiday — New Year's Eve and New Year's Day — they were short of staff to salt and clear the snowbound runways. Inside the terminal conditions were described as chaotic.

At one stage, Air France simply closed its counter, leaving hundreds of passengers stranded without information, food or accommodations, travelers said.

"It is not part of our policy to accommodate delayed passengers except in extraordinary circumstances," an Air France spokesman said. As a result, more than a thousand passengers spent the night trying to sleep on the floors and in the terminal waiting rooms.

British Airways sent its Paris general manager, his deputy and its commercial director to Roissy-Charles de Gaulle Airport to help supervise the operations. Its desk stayed open until 2.30 a.m.

Some passengers were told by British Airways that they would have to wait two days to get a seat on a flight to London and that no accommodation could be provided. However, the airline provided train tickets where possible — until the railroad station called to say that all trains were full.

Some transferred passengers were left standing on the platform at the Gare du Nord railroad station in Paris.

"Air France simply referred their passengers to us and closed their desk early," a British Airways spokesman said. "We managed to carry most of our passengers and some of theirs, but we just couldn't take everyone."

He said that the airline had distributed 600 free meal vouchers and tried to help all travellers. "But the problem was just insurmountable," he said.

In Bourg-en-Bresse, children playing with Christmas walkie-talkies picked up a distress call from a motorist stranded in an Alpine

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Chinese 'Hand of Peace' Promised Toward Taiwan

PEKING, Jan. 2 (AP) — Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping said today, after China established diplomatic relations with the United States yesterday, that he intended to use the "hand of peace" toward Taiwan.

Mr. Teng invited U.S. Sen. Barry Goldwater, a leading pro-Taiwan figure in the Republican Party, to visit Peking to discuss reunifying Taiwan with the mainland. He rejected a Republican contention that China aimed to industrialize for conquest.

The remarks were made in a lively two-hour meeting between Mr. Teng and eight members of the House Banking Committee, led by Rep. Thomas Ashley, D-Ohio. Details of the meeting were learned from the congressmen and a recording made by Rep. Richard Kelly, R-Fla., who made the charge of Chinese expansionism.

Answering a question from Rep. John LaFalce, D-N.Y., about the future of Taiwan, Mr. Teng replied that it was an internal matter, but reunification would be sought through peaceful means. He said that China had adopted a "realistic attitude" toward Taiwan. He agreed that Taiwan should have people-to-people and trade relations with all countries.

"We all have two hands and the Chinese have two hands," Rep. LaFalce quoted Mr. Teng as saying. "We have the hand of peace and the hand of war, and we want to use the hand of peace in order to bring about the reunification of our people."

He added: "If political figures in the United States also want to bring about a peaceful resolution of the Taiwanese situation, we would hope they would not put up any obstacles in our way."

In answer to another question from Rep. Ashley, Mr. Teng said: "We know well that Sen. Goldwater does not very much approve of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries, but nevertheless I would like you to convey to him my greetings and express to him that we would welcome him for a visit to China at his convenience.

"If he comes, we will be happy to meet him. I would in all modesty listen to his valuable views. We can engage in a very leisurely discussion, but we will not quarrel."

Mr. Teng said that people's views always change, that his do, and that this also was the case for the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the late Premier Chou En-lai. "A man's thinking is bound to change also," he said in an apparent reference to Sen. Goldwater, who has filed suit in Washington to block President Carter's abrogation of the U.S.-Taiwan Mutual Defense Treaty.

Rep. Ashley replied that he would be glad to relay the invitation to the Arizona Republican. "Don't be surprised if he accepts," he added.

Rep. Kelly struck a jarring note when he bluntly told Mr. Teng that China had too little land and too many people, and that industrial-

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

Violence Continues

Foreigners Flee Iranian Chaos

TEHRAN, Jan. 2 (UPI) — Foreigners fled Iran by the hundreds aboard U.S. Air Force transports and commercial planes today despite conditions at the Tehran airport so chaotic that Iranian Air Force fighter planes forced two chartered planes to return to Tehran.

As new waves of violence engulfed Iran, Iranian soldiers moved into the air control towers and replaced striking air controllers.

Demonstrators demanding the overthrow of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi fought running gunbattles with soldiers in the streets of Tehran. Witnesses said tanks and armored cars shot up homes and shops in Kazvin. In Firuzabad, people attacked a SAVAK secret police station and freed political prisoners.

The political situation remained shaky but Premier-designate Shahpur Bakhtiar said he had formed his Cabinet, which will be presented to parliament later this week, and then must be approved by the shah. The shah indicated yesterday he would like a "vacation" once the civilian government was installed.

[In a television interview today, Mr. Bakhtiar, when asked whether he had demanded the shah's departure as a condition for forming a civilian government, said: "I did not demand it. He agreed to spend some time abroad in order to take a rest, and to appoint a regency council, Reuters reported."

[Mr. Baktiar scheduled a press conference for tomorrow, Reuters reported, and the Iran radio announced that the two houses of parliament would meet separately tomorrow "to discuss the situation in the country and the formation of a new government."]

"I shall not let this country be destroyed even if I have to die," Mr. Bakhtiar vowed in an emotional speech broadcast today. He pledged in the broadcast to free all political prisoners, permit political opposition and lift martial law gradually.

Mr. Bakhtiar's efforts have run into stiff opposition. He was expelled from the National Front and demonstrators have branded him a "henchman of the American imperialists."

Scenes at the airport were frantic throughout the morning with hundreds of persons trying to flee the country. Pan American said two of its 747s landed there today and flew refugees to London and New York. A spokesman said that although people were clamoring to leave there were "a lot of empty seats" on the planes.

Western sources said the air traffic situation was so confused that the Iranian Air Force intercepted two charter planes and ordered them to return to Tehran airport. The planes took off later without incident.

Test Flight

A U.S. State Department official said in Washington that in view of these two incidents one U.S. military flight was sent into Tehran for the specific purpose of finding out if U.S. flights would be forced down. The plane was not impeded and other flights were sent in.

A diplomatic source in Tehran said there were 4,200 Americans in Iran who want to leave this week. There were about 40,000 in the country before the trouble started but some 10,000 have already left.

Some were flown out on U.S. Air Force transport planes, including the huge C-5A Galaxy, the plane used to fly evacuees from Vietnam in 1975.

In Washington, a White House spokesman said today in response to questions that "there was a movement of American warships" in the Pacific "that was widely interpreted to send them into the Persian Gulf — but no such decision was made."

In reference to the President Carter's previously stated conviction that the shah would survive the present crisis, press secretary Jody Powell said: "So far as I know there is no change in policy."

Mr. Powell said that the president "is staying in touch." He indicated the president had made "decisions which we are not prepared to discuss." As for offering the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

In Shift of Policy

U.S. Is Said to Support Shah's Leaving Country

By William Branigin

TEHRAN, Jan. 2 (WP) — While Washington has not officially admitted any change in its support of the Shah of Iran, it is becoming increasingly clear here that the U.S. government is supporting a political solution under which the shah would have to leave the country.

According to informed Iranian and Western sources, U.S. officials have accepted the principle that Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi must go abroad if a new civilian government is to be formed. The officials also recognize that once the shah goes — even if only a temporary absence is intended — he may not be able to return, the sources said.

The issue of the shah's departure is crucial to the effort of Premier-designate Shahpur Bakhtiar, a longtime member of the opposition National Front, to form a civilian government to replace Iran's discredited military-led cabinet and lead the country out of its worsening crisis.

The sources said current U.S. thinking was that the shah could leave Iran by next week — and should do so if an eventual Bakhtiar government is to have any chance of success. "The United States expects this and supports it," a source said.

Tug of War

While Mr. Bakhtiar is continuing consultation to line up potential ministers, it is obvious that he and the shah are caught in the middle of a tug of war between military hard-liners and the religious and political opposition.

Public opinion also seems to be running against a Bakhtiar administration, despite his pledges to establish a "true social democracy" in Iran. In fact, the only clear support for his attempt to form a cabinet seems to be coming from the U.S. government, sources said.

"The Americans are solidly behind Bakhtiar, the British about fifty-fifty, and the French somewhat less," a diplomat said. "The Americans are the only ones who seem to think this can work."

When he announced acceptance of the shah's mandate to form a government, Mr. Bakhtiar said the shah had agreed to leave the country "provisionally" in favor of a "regency council," that would represent him in his absence. Mr. Bakhtiar also said the shah had agreed to cede all his powers to the civilian government, including effective control over the military.

Cloud of Uncertainty

But since then, strong efforts by a group of senior officers to block the shah's departure, and a spate of counter-statements from palace spokesmen, have passed a cloud of uncertainty over Mr. Bakhtiar's program.

The more hard-line opposition, for its part, insists that the Bakhtiar proposals do not go far enough, that they would have a vestige of the shah's monarchy and permit his eventual return, possibly allowing him to regain his powers as he did after he was briefly ousted by a National Front government in 1953.

Although these circumstances make it far from certain, even unlikely, that a Bakhtiar team can govern — indeed if one is formed — U.S. officials are backing his attempt to put together a civilian government as the best of a series of otherwise grim alternatives, sources say.

"It might not be that hard for Bakhtiar to form a cabinet," an Iranian source said. "The question is how long he'll be able to hold it together."

Furthermore, according to opposition sources, the Americans have floated reports in opposition circles of a stern U.S. warning to Iran's hard-line generals that they can expect no U.S. supplies or support if they stage a military coup to scuttle the Bakhtiar plan.

Coup Threat Looms

The possibility of a military coup attempt is being taken more and more seriously among political analysts here as grave civil disturbances continue with no solution in sight.

Diplomats say some generals have asked the shah for authority to institute a "real military govern-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Shah Opponent Denies Getting Libya, PLO Aid

PARIS, Jan. 2 (UPI) — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the exiled Iranian religious leader, denied U.S. press reports today that Libya and the Palestine Liberation Organization had offered him financial and military assistance.

A spokesman for Ayatollah Khomeini said: "The ayatollah categorically denies this report."

The spokesman confirmed that Ayatollah Khomeini received on Nov. 21, at their request, PLO political adviser Farouk Khaddoumi and a Libyan official identified by the U.S. press reports as Salah el-Din.

"But there has never been any question of arms or military and financial aid," the spokesman quoted the Moslem Shiite leader as saying.

The spokesman said that when he was informed of the reported Libyan assistance the ayatollah replied that people above all should ask the Libyans about the fate of Lebanese Shiite leader Sayed Musaddra, reported to have disappeared during a visit to Libya last year.

Another aide of Ayatollah Khomeini said "some foreign circles find it difficult to admit that we are a genuinely national Iranian movement. We have been variously accused of getting support from the United States, the Soviet Union and other powers."

Cambodia Bars Details on Former Residents of Phnom Penh

Where had they gone? 'Our guide lowered his head — and then got angry.'

(This is the last article in a series by Elizabeth Becker, the Washington Post correspondent in Phnom Penh in 1973 and 1974. She recently became one of two U.S. journalists allowed to revisit Cambodia for the first time since the Communist victory in 1975.)

By Elizabeth Becker

PHNOM PENH (WP) — From the start of my two-week stay in Cambodia, I asked at every farm and factory that I was allowed to visit to speak to any former residents of Phnom Penh.

By talking to some former residents of the capital, I hoped to weigh the accuracy of refugee reports that the 3 million Cambodians jammed into Phnom Penh at the end of the war had been ordered out of the city and led on a rigorous march into the countryside.

Certainly it was clear to me from walking and driving about Phnom Penh that the city's population now was only a small fraction of what it had been. Where had the people gone?

At a large rubber plantation complex with about 25,000 members, I was told that not a single one of the inhabitants came from Phnom Penh. Some cooperatives that I visited claimed that half of their members were from Phnom Penh, but all were out harvesting rice and none could be interviewed.

I particularly wanted to visit the Battambang region and the farming cooperatives there. When I had visited a Cambodian refugee camp in Thailand, I was told that many of the refugees from Phnom Penh were now in this area.

Cambodian officials ultimately agreed to take us to Battambang, but when we got there we were told that we could not visit any of the cooperatives, and would be allowed to see only more dams and irrigation canals.

Our guide was a high-ranking member of the Foreign Ministry, and not without influence. "You know what this means," I said. "I am going to write that I gave you every opportunity to show me cooperatives where refugees say most of the Phnom Penh people live, and you refused. This means you didn't try to show me any evidence to refute the stories about how the middle and upper classes have been abused and killed."

Our guide lowered his head — and then got angry. "You lived in Phnom Penh and that's all you care about," he said. "Cambodia was more than that city. You'll never understand this country."

The government finally took us to an agricultural cooperative in Takeo that seemed prepared for my request to meet someone who had lived in Phnom Penh. Neth Yan, his wife, Neth Kean, and their two teen-age daughters were brought out immediately. They sat down before us and the committee members in charge of the Le Bo cooperative.

Nervously, Neth Yan told us that he had lived in this region before joining the army in 1961 and moving to Phnom Penh. There seemed to be little doubt that this man was, in fact, a former soldier and a member of the middle class.

He said that on April 17, 1975, he was frightened when the Communist soldiers with the Sun and marched into Phnom Penh. He was in the capital. He exchanged his uniform for civilian clothes, and gave up his weapons. Then, he said, he voluntarily took to the road and settled in this cooperative. It took him two years to be accepted as a full member.

Neth Yan was one of only two persons I met during the entire journey who would admit to being former residents of Phnom Penh. When I commented on this to our Foreign Ministry guide near the end of the trip, he said: "You've probably met people from Phnom Penh, but they didn't tell you. Many of them have changed their names."

I asked why. "Maybe they were afraid," he replied.

In interviews with other officials, including Deputy Premier Ieng Sary and Premier Pol Pot, I was given hints that they might someday admit that the Cambodian revolution's drive to achieve a classless society had resulted in deaths long after the war was over.

Thiounn Prasith, the Foreign Ministry official in charge of Asian affairs, often made two points when asked about the human rights issue so often raised in the West. First, he said, Americans especially had no idea what devastation occurred during the five-year war. The confusion and chaos, especially with "enemy agents," left the country in a situation that I took him to say was close to anarchy.

Secondly, he said that there was a problem of malaria and lack of food.

During our trip, I asked officials why friends of mine in the United States never received replies from their letters to friends in Cambodia. I was told that it was difficult to find people so soon after a war, and that there was no national registry and no mail system.

When I asked Premier Pot how the government could so confidently cite birth and death statistics, the answer came back: "Every 10 days our cooperatives send their regular reports, including all fields. The central figures in the administration needs only to assemble these data."

I was not given the opportunity to follow up with the obvious question of why the cooperatives could send figures every 10 days and not names once in three years. There must be a national registry of some sort.

Refugees also have described the new regime as one without justice, one that discourages free thought or intellectual pursuits of any kind. Except for Foreign Ministry officials, I saw few people reading. Despite requests, no school books were shown to us.

When we first met an intellectual in the city, I asked him about his background. He answered that revolutionary intellectuals normally hide their diplomas.

No Travel Freedom

There is no freedom of movement. When asked whether national identity cards were used by people traveling about the country, an official told us that cards were unnecessary: "Any travel is arranged by the cooperative. No one travels by himself."

After one day of human rights questions, Mr. Prasith told us that the world cared far too much about the 5 percent, the upper class, and too little about

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Cabinet to Give U.S. Details

Aide Says Cairo Ready To Meet With Israelis

CAIRO, Jan. 2 (AP) — Egypt is ready to resume peace-treaty negotiations with Israel and is preparing an assessment to be sent to the United States, an Egyptian Foreign Ministry official said today.

The official said that Israel's announced willingness to resume negotiations was "encouraging and a positive step." Prime Minister Menachem Begin said Sunday said that Israel would negotiate two of the four major issues preventing a treaty.

Israel agreed to negotiate an exchange of interpretative letters on the issue of Palestinian autonomy and would reopen talks on Egypt's demand for the right to review Sinai security arrangements after the treaty is signed. But it rejected timetables for Palestinian elections and a specific date for reviewing troop dispositions in the Sinai Peninsula.

There was no indication in an Israel Cabinet announcement Sunday of a softening of its stand on Article 6 of the U.S. draft treaty. Egypt objects to having the treaty establishing full diplomatic relations take precedence over its commitment to defend other Arabs states in war.

Nevertheless, the Foreign Ministry official saw hopeful signs in Israel's readiness to negotiate. "At least they are not standing by their previous position of refusing to discuss these issues," the official said.

The Egyptian Cabinet meets tomorrow to prepare its assessment of the "necessary basis" for resuming talks and plans to relay it to the United States, the authoritative newspaper Al-Ahram said.

Sources said that the United States would determine if tangible progress had been made on a new approach to the remaining obstacles and, if so, would issue an invitation to Egypt and Israel.

Washington is a likely site for the talks, although Israel is said to object to negotiations that far away. However, Mr. Begin, asked Sunday about talks in Washington, said, "I wouldn't exclude any site."

President Anwar Sadat is to leave Thursday for Aswan, 1,000 miles south of Cairo, and officials indicated talks were unlikely to resume during his absence from the capital.

Talks broke down in mid-December when Israel rejected an Egyptian-U.S. formula that emerged from U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's Mideast mission.

Rather than renegotiating treaty language, the U.S.-Egyptian proposals were in the form of interpretative letters to be exchanged by Egypt and Israel. However, Israel objected to such letters, saying that they robbed the treaty of its essential meaning.

U.S. Said to Fund Bases

JERUSALEM, Jan. 2 (Reuters) — Finance Minister Simcha Ehrlich of Israel was reported today to have said that the United States would put up the $3 billion cost of relocating Israeli Army installations, including airfields, in the Negev Desert after withdrawal from Sinai.

Half of the amount would be as a grant and half as a loan, he told the Knesset (parliament) Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, according to committee members.

Under the terms of the draft Israel-Egypt peace treaty, the Israeli Army redeployment must be completed in three years. But Mr. Ehrlich reportedly said it was not certain that the new installations could be ready in three years.



Associated Press

TITO FAMILY PARTY — Yugoslav President Tito (second from right) joins family members in a New Year's Eve celebration at summer residence on Brijoni Island. With President Tito are sons Zarko (left) and Misa (second from left) and his daughter-in-law (right).

In Event of Shah's Fall

Khomeini Offers U.S. an Olive

By Jonathan C. Randal

NEAUPHLE LE CHATEAU, France, Jan. 2 (WP) — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini said yesterday that he was willing to wipe the slate clean with the United States in the event of the Shah of Iran's downfall despite Washington's reiterated support for the foundering monarch.

The 78-year-old Moslem divine, who has come to symbolize Iranian opposition to Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, made clear that future relations depended on an end to what he denounced as U.S. interference in Iran's domestic affairs.

"Our future relations with the United States will depend entirely on the American government," he said. "If the United States government stops interfering in our affairs and respects our nation, we will deal with it accordingly." Sources close to Ayatollah Khomeini stressed that this was the first time he had offered such a diplomatic olive branch to the United States. By extension he was making a similar gesture to Britain, which has also repeatedly supported the shah in public, and to other Western nations.

The new moderation reflected, according to the insiders, the ayatollah's growing conviction that it now was only a matter of weeks, perhaps days, before the shah was overthrown and the ayatollah returned to Iran after a 15-year exile.

However, he stressed that, once the shah fell, Iran would cease selling oil to South Africa, because of its apartheid policy, and to Israel, charged with training agents of SAVAK, Iran's secret police, and "participating in torturing our militants."

Symptomatic of the mood in Ayatollah Khomeini's entourage were reports that detailed programs dealing with Iran's political, social and economic future will be announced very soon.

He is said to have prepared a cabinet list of men for a future government of the Islamic republic he foresees. He said, "We'll not follow the model of any other country."

That was taken as an allusion to his intention to avoid the excesses of other Islamic regimes in Saudi Arabia, Libya or Pakistan.

Included in the cabinet will be Western-educated men, a high aide said, but that will not include members of Iran's upper aristocracy, such as National Front leader Karim Sanjabi, or Shahpur Bakhtiar, who announced in Tehran Sunday the formation of a new Cabinet.

Ayatollah Khomeini, according to insiders, foresees a Western European parliamentary model for Iran with special stress on open government after so many years of the shah's authoritarian one-man rule.

"You Americans should understand that after Vietnam and Watergate," the aide said.

So concerned is Ayatollah Khomeini's entourage about the potential flight of talented Iranians after the shah's downfall that a television broadcast in Persian has been prepared in the hope of reassuring the middle class that only corrupt officials will be punished.

"No one but Khomeini can calm them," an aide said, reflecting the ayatollah's enormous prestige inside Iran and the growing awareness in his entourage that the revolution he has come to symbolize may be difficult to control even after the shah departs.

In written answers to questions, Ayatollah Khomeini sought to calm Washington's fears about the future by saying, "It would be a mistake for the American government to fear the shah's departure." He denied rumors he had been in touch with U.S. officials, and insisted, "If anyone claims otherwise, he is a liar."

His aides explained that if Ayatollah Khomeini is opposed to any new arms purchases — a multibillion-dollar source of income for the United States — Iran after the shah would not become a subversive force in the Gulf undermining Saudi Arabia or other oil-based regimes, or in any way cooperate with the Communists.

Ayatollah Kh... iterated his ang... "have tried to sul... by tarring him wi... brush.

Stressing his basic a... nism, he denounced "the ... Union and its satellite countries, China and its friends who have been hostile to our movement from the beginning, just like the United States and its allies. F... have never been in the hands of any regime and never will be."

Asked if he thought fellow Shiite Moslems in Bahrain, Iraq, Pakistan and elsewhere would follow his lead in contesting temporal power in their countries, he said, "The choice of a people depends on themselves. I am not a prophet. But we have no intention of interfering in any other country's internal affairs."

On domestic matters, Ayatollah Khomeini said that on Saturday he had sent a committee headed by Mehdi Bazargan, a prominent opposition leader, to determine whether his call for a total shutdown of oil production should be amended to allow for domestic needs, but he reiterated his now standard opposition to any oil exports as long as the shah remains on the throne.

Churchill Urged A-Attack in '48 Against Russians, Papers Reveal

LONDON, Jan. 2 (UPI) — Sir Winston Churchill urged the U.S. and British governments to launch a nuclear war against the Soviet Union in a bid to break the Berlin blockade in 1948, British Cabinet papers made public today disclosed.

Churchill at the time was leader of the Conservative opposition in Britain.

His proposal was rejected by President Harry Truman and Clement Attlee, prime minister in the post-World War II British Labor government, the papers revealed.

The Cabinet papers were made public under British government rules that keep such documents secret for 30 years.

Gen. Lucius Clay, U.S. military governor in occupied Germany proposed sending an armored column through the Soviet zone to relieve beleaguered Berlin. But U.S. and British Royal Air Force commanders favored the airlift, which continued until May, 194... and ultimately forced the Soviet Union to end the Berlin blockade.

The papers said that Churchill made the nuclear war proposal privately in a conversation with Attlee.

Lewis Douglas, U.S. ambassador to Britain at the time, was quoted as saying that the plan was "full of practical infirmities." Ernest Bevin, then British foreign secretary, was quoted as saying he "had no use for it."

At the time of Churchill's proposal, the Soviet Union did not have an atom bomb.

Wind Blowing Slick Away From Coast

Spain Expects Little Oil-Spill Damage

LA CORUNA, Spain, Jan. 2 (UPI) — Immediate danger of extensive oil damage to the Spanish coast appeared unlikely today as a slick from the leaking supertanker Andros Patria drifted to sea, maritime officials said.

But boats carrying detergents stood by to combat the estimated 15.3-million-gallon slick, if necessary.

The 218,000-ton Greek tanker was taken in tow by a tug and was being moved away from the coast, the Spanish Navy said.

Victor Moro, undersecretary for fishing and merchant marine, said that there would be little danger of a "black tide."

A navy lieutenant who flew over the area said that the slick is 10 miles off Spain's northwest coast.

The prevailing winds were blowing the crude north toward France and England and away from the Spanish fishing banks and beaches, maritime officials said.

The navy said that the tug Wijsmuller was towing the tanker, about 50 miles offshore. Other reports said that the tanker was sailing under its own power.

Spain's news agency estimated the spill at about 50,000 tons but none of the official navy or government communiques gave a figure.

The Andros Patria, carrying 208,000 tons of Iranian crude to Rotterdam, ran into trouble Sunday night in gale-force winds. A 50-foot crack developed in the hull and the ship began to spill oil; then there were explosions and a fire. The captain and 28 others, including his wife and son, abandoned ship and were lost.

Three crewmen stayed on board to try to save the ship; they were picked up yesterday by helicopters. Of those who abandoned ship and were lost, nine bodies have been recovered.

Officials said that the bodies were burned. They said that, contrary to first reports that the lifeboats capsized, the boats appeared to have carried the people into burning oil on the sea.

The survivors said that 32 persons were aboard the tanker, not 37, as the navy had reported.

Europe Remains Snarled By Snow, Cold Weather

(Continued from Page 1)

snowdrift and probably saved his life.

Not so lucky was an 8-year-old boy who froze to death after leaving an igloo in Germany's Schleswig-Holstein state. Stranded in a blizzard, the child's father and older brother had built the shelter and left him in it while they went for help. They returned to find it empty.

The snow hit Bastia, Corsica, in the Mediterranean as well as Bari on the Adriatic coast of southern Italy.

Winds up to 100 kilometers per hour lashed the Padua and Vicenza countryside in Italy and sent heavy seas buffeting the north coast of Sicily. Fishing vessels were unable to put to sea.

Icy winds with temperatures of -15 C hit the ski resort of Cortina d'Ampezzo, confining most tourists to their hotels.

Holiday in Poland

Polish authorities declared a day off for all but essential workers, giving men a chance to join teams of snow-shovelers across the country. Eight hundred trains were canceled to make way for coal and oil transports. A group of touring U.S. educators said that they were stranded on a rail siding outside Warsaw for 15 hours because of snarled train schedules.

In East Germany, power cuts were ordered in certain areas and electricity lines felled by the weight of ice on the wires added to the trouble. The army ordered its soldiers to clear highways.

In Moscow, the cold snap broke last night, when the thermometer rose to -10 Celsius— almost warm compared with Sunday, when the mercury registered -49 Celsius, Moscow's coldest recorded temperature.

North winds tore several chimneys and a roof from buildings in Vienna, where the temperature plummeted by 25 C to hit -13.

Gales and snowstorms finally hit parts of Italy and Yugoslavia, which had basked in Easter-like weather while others endured blizzards the day before.

Fresh snow was welcome in Swiss ski resorts, but not the bitter winds and temperatures of -20 to -30 C that came with it. Snowslide warnings were posted, and four skiers were reported to have been swept to their deaths by avalanches.

Foreigners Fleeing Iran Amid Chaotic Conditions

(Continued from Page 1)

shah asylum, Mr. Powell said "he would always be welcome" in the United States."

The Defense Department said in Washington that 85 U.S. government dependents left Tehran late last night on an Air Force plane and another 75 were flown out later. It said three such flights a day were scheduled, taking out government dependents first and nonofficial Americans later if commercial airliners could not fly in.

Domestic flights had stopped. No trains were running. Bus service was halted for lack of fuel. The transportation shutdown raised fears that some foreigners trying to flee might be stranded in the provinces. Hundreds of foreign families were awaiting departure in Tehran hotels.

The on-again-off-again strike by air traffic controllers and ground service workers at the airport here sharply curtailed flights.

"There are no controllers in the tower," said an airport source. "Planes are landing and taking off at obvious risk."

Hotel Is Hospital

In the northeastern city of Mashhad, considered holy by the Shiite Moslems, the Hyatt International Hotel was turned into a hospital after three consecutive days of troop gunfire in which the opposition contended at least 700 persons had died.

The radio in Iran reported that the mayor of the southern town of Rafsanjan was shot to death by unidentified gunmen.

A witness in Kazvin, an industrial town 90 miles northwest of Tehran, said that "tanks and armored cars appeared in the main streets and opened up on shops and homes with machine guns. Many people were seen falling. The survivors had great difficulty picking up the wounded from the streets as the troops covered the area with gunfire."

[There were unconfirmed reports that 50 to 60 persons were killed in clashes between troops and demonstrators today in Kazvin, Reuters reported. It was the second successive day of fighting in the streets of the industrial center. One account, also unconfirmed, said 100 persons were killed in Kazvin yesterday, the agency reported.]

Reports reaching Tehran said that anti-shah demonstrators at the southern town of Firuzabad attacked the SAVAK secret police headquarters and freed prisoners from its underground jail. There were reports that some SAVAK officers laid down their weapons.

Demonstrators in this capital city clashed with soldiers for the 11th consecutive day. Witnesses reported three deaths by troop gunfire.

Bomb Is Said to Kill Two Arab Terrorists

JERUSALEM, Jan. 2 (UPI) — Two Arabs were killed in the village of Isawiya when a bomb exploded there yesterday. Police said the pair were preparing for a terrorist attack.

A police spokesman was quoted as saying, "It's clear to us that a serious terrorist incident was prevented in Jerusalem."

German Moves From East Rise

BONN, Jan. 2 (Reuters) — More than 58,000 ethnic Germans from Eastern Europe settled in West Germany last year, the highest number in 20 years, the Interior Ministry said today. In addition, 12,000 came from East Germany.

More than 36,000 of last year's arrivals came from Poland, 70 percent of them from Upper Silesia. In addition, 12,000 came from Romania, 8,500 from the Soviet Union, 900 from Czechoslovakia and nearly 500 from Hungary, Yugoslavia and elsewhere.

The numbers have risen annually from less than 20,000 in 1975. Interior Minister Gerhart Baum said that a 1975 West German-Polish accord had made it easier for ethnic Germans to leave Poland.

Carter to Receive Award

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (UPI) — President Carter will fly to Atlanta Jan. 14 to receive an award from the Martin Luther King Center for Nonviolence.

U.S. Is Said to Support Shah's Leaving Country

(Continued from Page 1)

ment" that would amount to a veritable "reign of terror"— including mass public executions of opponents — but that the shah has refused. Besides, diplomats say, such a move would risk an open rift in the army and, given the extent of opposition sentiment in the country, could not even be certain of success.

Among the most senior of the hard-line officers are said to be the army chief and Tehran's martial-law administrator, Gen. Gholam Ali Oveissi; the commander of army aviation, Gen. Manouchehr Khosrowdad, and the air force chief, Gen. Hossein Rabii. The Iranian ambassador to Washington, Ardeshir Zahedi, is also understood to be in this group.

The hard-liners are willing to accept a civilian government, but they are insisting that the shah must remain in the country and that the military must not be under opposition control.

A key opposition force indicated that the U.S. warning to the generals was intended to encourage the National Front, which has expelled Mr. Bakhtiar from its ranks, to join his efforts to form a civilian government. But the pro-shah hard-liners' rejection of U.S. advice not to oppose the Bakhtiar proposals has only hardened the opposition stand, sources said.

"Things are at an impasse," informed opposition source sa... "This is the first time there's bee... such a conflict between the gener... als and the United States. Despite their dependence on the West and being told supplies would be cut, they're refusing to go along with the plans for a transition to democratic government. The generals should take the Americans' word, but instead they're getting hard-headed and stupid."

He said he feared the results of the generals' objections could be a military coup, the fear of which is one reason that at least two prominent opposition leaders have gone underground.

"The Americans came to the conclusion a few days ago that they no longer needed the shah," the source said. But now under pressure from the generals, the shah seems to be resisting the idea of leaving the country, he added.

In his only public statement on the subject since offering Mr. Bakhtiar the premiership, the 59-year-old monarch said yesterday that he would like to take a "winter vacation," but only when order is restored in Iran.

Pol Pot Grants 'Interview' to Americans

PHNOM PENH (WP) — On the second day of our two-week journey through Cambodia, Richard Dudman of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and I were promised a joint interview with Pol Pot, the premier and leader of the Communist Party. It was to be the first interview granted by him to non-Communist U.S. journalists.

We were told to submit our questions in writing. I prepared several, ranging from the validity of charges by Cambodian refugees of summary executions and forced labor, to Mr. Pot's view of U.S.-Cambodian relations.

We submitted our questions, and nothing happened. We toured the countryside for several days, and when we returned to the capital we discovered that no one knew if we would see Mr. Pot. "He is very busy," we were told.

At 2 p.m. on the day before we were to leave Cambodia, an official informed us that the premier would see us in 15 minutes. We were taken to the former French governor-general's residence, where Mr. Pot was waiting with Deputy Premier Ieng Sary.

Anti-Vietnam Polemic

Instead of answering the questions we had submitted, Mr. Pot launched into a polemic about the Vietnamese threat to his country. Ninety minutes later he had finished, and so had the "interview." The interpreter told us that written answers to our questions would be delivered the next day.

These were some of the replies:

● U.S.-Cambodian relations: "Our constitution has underlined that we establish relations with all countries . . . based on the principles of peaceful coexistence." The people and government of Cambodia "do not take into consideration the old account, but only the present and the future. They need peace and time to restore their economy, to improve their standard of living and to rapidly build up their country after the war. . .

"The American people, especially American youth, students and progressive political figures who have given us support, such as the students of Kent State and Jackson State Universities . . . are the bridge that links the Kampuchean and the American peoples."

● Foreign aid: "In national defense and construction, we abide by the position of being independent, sovereign and self-reliant, mobilizing our own efforts to defend and build up our country. We accept all unconditional foreign aid that is useful for our tasks."

● Charges by refugees: The government of Cambodia has "denounced and unmasked through concrete evidence those who have created these slanders and stories. They are the ones who used to be the slaughterers of Kampuchea's people. . ."

● Cambodian-Vietnamese hostilities: "The Kampuchea-Vietnam conflict is not an ordinary border conflict. It is the carrying out of the strategy of Vietnam for its 'Indochina Federation' and of the Soviet strategy in Southeast Asia, Asia and the world. . . We refuse absolutely to be the satellite of Vietnam. . .

"Vietnam has had the ambition to swallow Kampuchea for a long time . . . At the end of 1977, Vietnam launched a large-scale attack of invasion and aggression . . . but it could not succeed in achieving its strategy. . . We attack to prevent them from penetrating into some parts of our territory. But if they succeeded in penetrating into some parts of Kampuchea's territory, they would face many difficulties in getting out."

● U.S.-Chinese relations: "Normal and good relations between these two countries will have favorable results for China, the United States and the world. [We] wish these relations to be kept normal and to have favorable results for the defense of peace and national independence against all kinds of acts of aggression and expansion."

— By ELIZABETH BECKER

Cambodia Bars Details on Phnom Penh

(Continued from Page 1)

the 95 percent of the people who are peasants.

One person the world does care about, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, was kept completely out of our sight. Almost every day one of us would ask if our request to interview him had been granted. We pared that down to a request just to look at him, shake his hand. Finally, we said we would be satisfied with seeing Penn Nouth, Prince Sihanouk's former deputy.

The prince has retired, our guides told us, and has said many times that if he sees one visitor he would have to see them all. Our request was not even forwarded to the man who won independence for Cambodia in 1953, kept it out of war until his own overthrow in 1970, and then became a figurehead for the rebels until they won.

Our attempts to discover how the country's justice system worked were equally frustrated. The process was described by Mr. Pot as a form of people's court or people's justice. "Every problem can be solved by the people. . . Ordinarily, the people hold regular meetings during which criticism and self-criticism are carried out. They always succeed in solving small or big differences. . . The court intervenes only to ratify the people's judgment, and guides the implementation of democratic centralism."

When we questioned committee members of the Le Bo cooperative, we were told, "We have no people's court."

Since officials contended that there were no jails in Cambodia, that jails were unnecessary with people's justice. I asked what they did with their Vietnamese prisoners of war. They are kept in a compound and sent out to do production work, was the response. I asked repeatedly to view the compounds. One day our guide called me over and said my request had been granted.

"Miss Elizabeth, here are your Vietnamese," he said. It was a tank of crocodiles at a zoo — an allusion to the Cambodian war propaganda that the Vietnamese are like crocodiles trying to swallow up Cambodia.

Some Cambodians have returned to their native country from abroad. Students and political leaders from the United States and from Australia had made well-publicized trips back to Phnom Penh since the war ended, and we asked to speak to them. The request was not granted.

No one wanted to admit to any killings, not even the commander of Cambodian forces fighting against the Vietnamese on the border. He had led Cambodian troops in Tay Ninh Province. Earlier this year, Western journalists visited that Vietnamese province and photographed villagers who had been beheaded, disemboweled and otherwise mutilated in the border war.

Far From Satisfactory

I asked the officer why his troops engaged in such atrocities. "That was not us," he answered. "It was probably the national minorities in Vietnam, the Fulro [the mountain people] and the Kampuchean Krom [ethnic Cambodians who live in Vietnam.]"

This was only one of many answers I received during my visit that struck me as far from satisfactory.

To many questions, I got no answer at all. I also must confess that I ultimately decided it might be better not to ask certain questions.

When I had received my visa to Cambodia after three years of applications, friends called me to ask that I search for missing Cambodians they had known. I took down the names, added the names of persons I was interested in and carried the list with me to Phnom Penh.

I finally decided not to inquire after anyone by name. The biggest favor I could do for missing friends, I decided, was to leave those that survived to the anonymity of the new Cambodia.

Vietnamese Dies Aboard Vessel

HONG KONG, Jan. 2 (AP) — A 59-year-old Vietnamese man died today aboard the refugee-packed Taiwanese freighter Huey Fong, a government spokesman here reported. It was the first death reported on the freighter since it arrived here Dec. 23 seeking permission to land.

The spokesman said the man, one of 2,700 refugees aboard, died of internal bleeding.

Eighteen persons have been airlifted off the ship for medical treatment since it arrived. It is anchored about a mile outside Hong Kong's territorial waters. Authorities refuse to let it land, saying that refugee camps are full and the ship's original destination was Taiwan.

Condition of Return Is Set by Dalai Lama

NEW DELHI, Jan. 2 (AP) — The Dalai Lama, the exiled political and religious head of Tibet, will return to his Chinese-ruled homeland only if he is satisfied that freedom has been restored to his 6 million countrymen, his representative in New Delhi said today.

The Panchen Lama, a former close aide to the Dalai Lama, who now hold official status in China, said in Peking last Thursday that the Dalai Lama should return to Tibet to join China's other nationalities in building "a modern, strong socialist country." The Dalai Lama, 43, fled in 1959 after an abortive revolt against the Chinese.

A New Name For Rhodesia

(Continued from Page ...

babwe African National Union refused to attend an all-party conference on British-U.S. peace plans and vowed to take Rhodesia by force.

The constitution provides:

● The public services will be controlled by a commission of three to five members dominated by persons from the two top grades of the civil service: all of these senior civil servants are whites.

● The police commissioner must have at least five years service as an assistant commissioner: all of the assistant commissioners are whites.

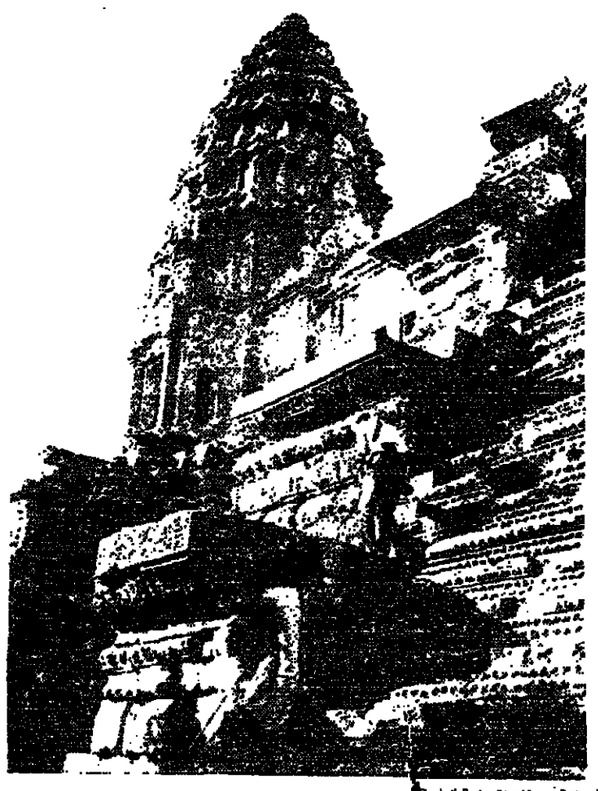
● The army and air force commanders will be appointed by a commission dominated by current senior commanders, all of them whites.

● Members of the judiciary and a watchdog commission to prevent the firing of judges for political reasons must be senior lawyers with 10 years experience; there are only a handful of blacks with such qualifications.

The draft constitution also incorporates a declaration of rights providing for freedom of speech, assembly and "protection from discrimination."

It also protects white holdings by stipulating that the state can seize personal property only on court order, and that compensation must be paid.

Dual citizenship is permitted, allowing the white holder of British, South African and other foreign passports to retain them.



Elizabeth Becker/Washington Post

Richard Dudman

Scaling the 12th-century Angkor Wat are ... center, and Malcolm Caldwell, who was later killed in his hotel.

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Much Sought-After Tax Adviser

Mills Rebounds in Washington

By A.O. Sulzberger Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (NYT) — The phone rang and New York's junior senator, Daniel P. Moynihan, grabbed it. The effervescent Democrat ended the brief conversation with these words: "I'll see anybody you tell me to, Wilbur."

This, in a nutshell, is the power of Wilbur Mills, once the exacting chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, once the most powerful man in either House of Congress and now another of the myriad lawyers of this city.

Mr. Mills is not an ordinary lawyer. The day after that phone call, Sen. Moynihan looked at his schedule and saw that at 11 a.m. he had a meeting with Robert Casey on tax matters. The entry that noted this was "per Wilbur Mills."

What it did not note was that Mr. Casey, a senior partner at the politically powerful New York law firm of Shea, Gould, Climenko & Casey, is the man who hired Mr. Mills last January at an annual salary close to six figures.

Busy With Lectures

In only his first year as counsel to the firm and its premier tax adviser, Mr. Mills has traversed the country lecturing corporations, some of them clients, on the tax code, much of which he wrote, and, while not registered as a lobbyist, he has been seen occasionally in Congress and at the Treasury. For the most part he does his work in private.

And in that first year, Mr. Mills has found himself advising the White House on the best way to get tax legislation through Congress. He seems to be an ideal representative for Shea, Gould, a firm that relies on its political connections as much as its legal acumen to satisfy its clients.

For 37 years, until alcohol and an Argentine stripper combined to end his legislative career, the gravel-voiced Harvard Law School graduate represented much more than a slice of Arkansas.

Controlled Tax Structure

"There have been few men who have shaped the social history of this country as much as Wilbur Mills," Sen. Moynihan said. "I worked with Wilbur in three administrations and all the time he was in power he asked me to do only one thing — make a speech in a college in Arkansas, Hendrix College. He uses great restraint."

In 1958, when Mr. Mills become chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, he took control of the nation's tax and tariff structure, Social Security and public welfare systems.

"I'm greatly relieved to be out," he said in an interview. "But I suppose if I hadn't been there, I wouldn't be sought by people for advice."

They do want his advice. "He is in every sense of the world a brilliant tax lawyer," said Larry Fox, a partner of the firm of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft of Washington. "He actually understands the codes."

His weekends are spent traveling, but these trips are devoted to another, darker part of his past, the haunting nightmare of alcoholism.

"I'm trying to get the public to know more about it," Mr. Mills said in his Washington office a few blocks from the White House. "I go somewhere in the United States every weekend, speaking at conferences on alcholism."

Two years after he left the House, Mr. Mills, at age 69, says that he is just as energetic as he was in the heyday of his political career.

"Whatever he's doing, he's doing it behind the scenes," said Robert McIntyre, director of the Tax Reform Research Group, which was established by Ralph Nader.

Finally Viewed Senate

In a rare appearance on Capitol Hill last spring, Mr. Mills spent a few hours of two days at Senate Finance Committee hearings. "I'd never seen the Senate in action before," he conceded. He said he had "been in touch" with the Treasury "on various matters."

He has concerned himself, among other things, with investment credits for movies made for television, in which he represented NBC, and an attempt to win a 10-percent investment tax credit for companies using short-life equipment. "In neither case was he successful," said a staff member of the Joint Committee on Taxation. "On the other hand, nobody bats a thousand."

In the spring, when the White House was having trouble pushing its tax cuts through Congress, it called on Mr. Mills for help. "I wasn't really involved in it," Mr. Mills protested. "I had a conversation — more than one — with people in the administration. I was discussing what we should do."

At least one of these conversations took place in the White House. According to a Treasury official who was at the two-hour meeting, Mr. Mills "urged that the president should recognize that there are a number of different forces brought to bear on Congress and the House Ways and Means Committee — he said it was inevitable that certain modifications and changes must be made and that you just have to slug it through recognizing that."

"I'm not in the business of lobbying," said Mr. Mills, who turned down a number of lobbying offers before he joined Shea, Gould. "But if a client needed some help, I wouldn't hesitate to do so. I might be able to tell them something about how to go about it. I've done some of that."



Associated Press

Former Rep. Wilbur Mills

...The tax lawyer who actually understands the codes.

As Self-Government Nears

Micronesians Are Seeking Aid To Remedy Economic Neglect

By Robert Trumbull

MAJURO, Marshall Islands (NYT) — When the roof of the corrugated-metal administration building here began to rust through, the U.S. citizens in charge had it covered with a tarpaulin to protect themselves against the torrential rains.

This improvised building, still flying the U.S. and UN flags, is the government headquarters for the Marshalls District of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, or Micronesia. To Micronesian leaders it is symbolic of the economic neglect of the islands — under U.S. administration for more than 30 years.

Criticism of the administration was registered in interviews during a monthlong survey covering the Saipan headquarters of the trust territory and the major administrative districts of the Marshalls, Yap, Palau, Truk and Ponape.

Micronesian leaders said they felt that the U.S. performance justified their demanding heavy subsidies from the United States when self-government is granted, which Washington hopes to see accomplished by 1981.

Additional Aid Sought

"We feel that the United States," said Yutaka Gibbons, paramount chief of the Palau Islands, "has failed to fulfill its obligations under the agreement with the United Nations to develop the island economy, hence owes us additional aid until we become self-sufficient."

"We want the United States to make up for all the lost years," said Andon Amaraich of Truk, chairman of the Micronesian committee negotiating with Washington on the political status of the islands.

Three areas of Micronesia — the Marshall Islands, Palau and the Federated States of Truk, Ponape, Yap and Kosrae — are discussing with Washington a formula that would leave the United States in control of defense and foreign affairs affecting security, with the island groups exercising internal autonomy in an arrangement called "free association."

"Micronesians, being closer to the problems, will be more concerned with solving them," said the governor-elect, John Mangefel of Yap, who is to take office this month in a corrugated-metal structure like the one here — but with the roof in better shape.

The new semi-independent Central Pacific state will be the first member of the U.S. political family to have a British-style parliamentary government. Its formation will instantly transform Majuro atoll's one small town from a "district center," as it is now, into one of the world's smallest capitals.

A reporter returning to Micronesia after an absence of five years saw little evidence that the physical facilities and services had changed much, despite the hundreds of millions of U.S. tax dollars spent in those years.

In the district government centers, the few new buildings seem lost in welters of rusted metal structures of the type seen at Majuro (pronounced MAH-ju-ro), originally built for temporary military use in World War II and known as Quonset huts. On the still-unpaved major roads, apart from a few improved stretches, the ruts and potholes seem deeper. Most major airports still have runways of crushed coral, like the wartime strips hastily laid down by the Seabees, the Navy construction battalions, after the islands were captured from the Japanese.

Telephone communication is meager or nonexistent. Electrical power is unreliable at best. The water supply is so inadequate, because of neglect, that rationing of water has been necessary from time to time even on islands like the Palaus, where the average annual rainfall is 150 inches — nearly four times that of New York State.

Praise for Schools

The U.S. contribution to education, with at least one high school in every district and subsidies for hundreds of Micronesians to attend U.S. and Philippine universities, has been much praised. "Except for schools and hospitals, they've wasted all the money," said Mark Loochaz, a businessman and legislator from Yap, one of the least developed major island groups and known to Pacific travelers for its stone money and the scanty attire of its villagers.

The town's slumlike appearance, with rickety outhouses lining the turquoise lagoons and trash littering the two paved streets, contrasts sharply with the cleanliness of the rural settlements. The standard explanation is that most Marshallese living in Majuro have no interest in keeping the town tidy because they have come from other islands to look for jobs and plan to go home someday.

The trust territory is made up of more than 2,000 islands and atolls lying in a broad belt just north of the Equator between Hawaii and the Philippines. The United States began its administration of the territory in 1947 with an annual budget that stayed around $6 million under a policy of "not spoiling the people."

Following repeated complaints of economic neglect, with UN survey teams leading the criticism, the figure gradually rose to the present level of $130 million a year, or $1,000 for each of the estimated 130,000 Micronesians.

"The grants don't get down to the people," said Resio Moses, the Ponapean director of the Department of Community Services at trust territory headquarters on Saipan. "Too much goes to government officials, experts and so on."

Claim Private Rights Violated

FBI Men Sue Bank for Bugging Probe

By Fred Barbash

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (WP) — For 10 years, according to the FBI, officers of the Northwestern Bank in Wilkesboro, N.C., engaged in a rash of electronic eavesdropping. They bugged employees. They bugged relatives. They bugged Internal Revenue Service agents and, ultimately, they bugged the FBI.

Resignations, indictments, convictions and jail sentences followed the discovery in July, 1977. What remains is an unusual civil suit.

Two FBI agents who were bugged are suing the bank, its officers and an electronic eavesdropping expert for $22 million. They say that their rights as private citizens have been grossly violated.

In a deposition, FBI special agent Thomas Brereton, who filed suit with special agent Zachary Lowe, recalled his feelings when he discovered that he and his partners were bugged as they conducted an investigation into banking law violations on bank premises in July, 1977.

"You wouldn't believe the anger that took place inside of me that night when I found out," he said. "You go home and all you do is think about it . . . You go to work. You work and you forget about it. You come home at night and you go to bed and you don't forget about it.

'Playing on Your Mind'

"You know you've been bugged. There's no question about it now. How are they going to use it against you or who's going to use it against you or when are they going to use it against you? It keeps playing on your mind."

Among the defendants in the suit is Martin Kaiser, a Timonium, Md., electronics expert who was once one of the chief suppliers of electronic eavesdropping gear to the FBI and the CIA.

Mr. Kaiser also supplied the Northwestern Bank with its gear, although he was found not guilty of criminal charges that he conspired to bug the agents.

Mr. Kaiser believes he is the victim of an FBI vendetta that began in 1975 after his testimony before a congressional committee concerning FBI eavesdropping procurement methods seriously embarrassed the bureau. Since then, he has lost most of his goverment contracts, been indicted in the North Carolina case and been sued by the two FBI agents who were bugged.

The agents denied that there was any effort to penalize Mr. Kaiser because of his testimony and said they were acting on their own in the civil suit without the encouragement of the bureau. An FBI spokesman in Washington also said the bureau did not participate in the agents' decision to file suit. The spokesman would not comment on Mr. Kaiser's belief that he was the object of a vendetta.

FBI File

Mr. Kaiser's FBI file, which he obtained through a Freedom of Information Act request, indicates that the FBI canceled some purchase orders with him because of his congressional testimony.

The FBI investigated the Northwestern Bank in 1977 after allegations were made that funds were being misused by bank chief executive Edwin Duncan Jr.

It was about that time, Mr. Kaiser recalls, that a bank vice president sought his assistance. "The bank vice president said that 'these FBI agents are about to pounce on us,' " Mr. Kaiser said.

" 'If we have an interview [with the agents] in a hallway, we want to have pocket recorders' " Mr. Kaiser remembered him saying. " 'If they come to our office, we want to have a recorder in our desk drawer to record our conversations. If we have a conversation in our conference room, we want to record that conversation. We want to have a system to accomplish all these things.' "

Mr. Kaiser provided such a system, he said, with the understanding that the equipment would be used legally — that is, with the consent of one of the parties being recorded.

According to testimony at the trial of Mr. Kaiser, who was acquitted, the equipment was used to monitor the conversations of Mr. Brereton, Mr. Lowe and others as they reviewed bank records for their investigation.

In July, 1977, acting on an informant's tip about the bugging, the agents searched the bank building. They found a bug in the wall of the room in which they were working, according to Mr. Brereton's deposition. They also found four other bugging devices, special transmitters and amplifiers in the building.

"That night," Mr. Brereton recalled, "there was tremendous anger and frustration." A bank vice president, Gwyn Bowers, "sat there the whole night smirking at me, when we pulled all the mikes out of the wall."

The bugging of the FBI, it turned out, was not the bank's first use of eavesdropping equipment, according to Mr. Brereton's deposition. "We were aware from the results of our investigation that bugging was being conducted by various officers and employees of the bank, going back to 1967," he said.

Branch managers had been bugged to "effect their termination," Mr. Brereton testified. A relative of a bank officer had been bugged, with the intercepted conversations ultimately leading to his dismissal.

"And the granddaddy of all buggings," Mr. Brereton said, "was the 13 months continuous bugging of the IRS [which was also conducting an on-premise banking probe] from 1971 to early 1973, conducted by a staff of the employees at the bank there."

Humiliated, Embarrassed

Mr. Brereton said that, as a result of the bugging, he was humiliated and embarrassed as an FBI agent and suffered increased hypertension and new cysts on his eyes.

In his deposition, Mr. Lowe said that a hemorrhoid condition worsened after the incident. In addition, he said it had "totally changed my prospects for administrative advancement in the FBI . . . Any individual who is the subject of any sort of controversy or publicity is automatically regarded as a problem area, and certainly not someone to be considered for an administrative post."

The suit, Mr. Lowe said, "was something we did on our own. Our employers did not ask us to do this." He added that he was unaware of Mr. Kaiser's congressional testimony at the time of the bank investigation.

Mr. Kaiser had told the House Intelligence Committee that a company operated by associates of high FBI officials had served as a front to funnel secret surveillance gear made by other contractors — including Mr. Kaiser — to the FBI. He also alleged that the firm had charged an exorbitant markup — up to 30 percent — on some gear.

A federal investigation of the bank's activities is continuing. Mr. Duncan, the bank's chief executive during the bugging, has been sentenced to 18 years in prison and a $22,000 fine for bugging IRS agents who had been conducting their own probe and for misapplying more than $257,000 in bank funds.

Gwynn Bowers, former senior vice president of the bank, pleaded guilty to charges of bugging the FBI agents.

Turk Minister Resigns After Sect Fighting

ANKARA, Jan. 2 (AP) — Interior Minister Irfan Ozaydinli resigned today as a result of sectarian rioting in southeastern Turkey last week that cost 107 lives.

Mr. Ozaydinli, a former air force general, announced his resignation at a meeting of his Republican parliamentary group. Party sources said that Premier Bulent Ecevit accepted the resignation.

The sources said that the parliamentary group had been demanding Mr. Ozaydinli's resignation since the fighting between extreme rightists and leftists aligned with majority Sunnites and minority Shiites respectively.

Castro Accuses China of Giving Up Its Claim on Taiwan for U.S. Aid

HAVANA, Jan. 2 — President Fidel Castro of Cuba yesterday accused China of giving up its claim to Taiwan to obtain U.S. economic aid.

He pledged that Cuba would never sacrifice principle to regain Guantanamo Naval Base, the U.S.-held base on Cuban territory.

Mr. Castro spoke at a special session of the National Assembly on the 20th anniversary of the Cuban Revolution.

"China's revolution was betrayed by its ruling clique," Mr. Castro said, adding that China had "trained its youth to stab with bayonets dummies of Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon." The references were to former U.S. Presidents John Kennedy, Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon.

Chinese representatives were reported to have walked out of the hall after Mr. Castro attacked their country. Lyle Lane, head of the 10-member U.S. interest section here, attended the speech but made no comment on it.

Mr. Castro said that he would be pleased to have full diplomatic relations with the United States but that Cuban principles are not "paper tigers." He said that any discussion of increasing relations with the United States must be preceded by removal of the U.S. economic embargo of Cuba, which was imposed in 1962.

Mr. Castro said that Cuba's revolution had triumphed despite the adamant opposition of the United States.

Following the establishment of the first Marxist state in the Western Hemisphere, Mr. Castro said, Cubans had shifted their revolutionary struggle overseas.

"Today, Cuba is on the front lines in Ethiopia, Mozambique, Angola and Zimbabwe [Rhodesia]," he said. In a recapitulation of Cuban foreign policy, he also referred to his country's support of Communist revolutionaries in Vietnam and Laos. He did not mention Cambodia, which is allied with China.

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Population In U.S. Nears 220 Million

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (UPI) — The population of the United States will surpass 220 million this month, the Census Bureau has estimated.

As of yesterday, it said, there were 219,874,966 persons living in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The total includes military personnel. U.S. employees and their dependents stationed overseas. The average monthly population gain is about 140,000, census officials say.

The population grew last year by 1.7 million persons, 0.8 percent. The record one-year gain was 3.1 million persons, during the "baby boom" year of 1956.

The bureau estimated that the net gain last year was the result of about 3.3 million births, 1.9 million deaths and net migration of about 347,000.

It noted that, of the total population, 62,929,000 persons were under 18, about 29 percent.

Peking Bids Taipei Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

ization could well lead to instability in Asia rather than peace.

Mr. Teng replied: "I ask you to cite any example of where China is demanding any territory from others. . . Where would we want to do that, and from whom would be want to do that?"

The Chinese leader went on: "Is it the Soviet Union which is demanding territory from China or vice versa? We have plenty of land for our people, and even with our population increasing, we have plenty of land." He paused, then added: "We do not want a single inch of land from anyone else." He said that China did not have a single soldier abroad, and it made no territorial claims on the Soviet Union.

Mr. Teng then asked Rep. Kelly: "What grounds do we have to say we have claims on others?" Rep. Kelly replied, "The need of China." Mr. Teng said, "China has quite sufficient room for all of its people."

Peking has offered to negotiate a reunification of the mainland and Taiwan that would preserve the status quo of the capitalist island. But Nationalist President Chiang Ching-kuo rejected the overture, and in his annual New Year's address in Taipei repeated the standard Nationalist vow that "our anti-Communist struggle will never cease until the Chinese Communist regime has been destroyed."

Rep. Doug Barnard, D-Ga., another member of the Banking Committee, said that Mr. Teng emphasized his government's desire to get most-favored-nation tariff status from the United States to aid China's modernization drive.

Rep. Barnard said he believed that this could be arranged. "The human rights issue doesn't seem to be a problem here," he added. He believed that the tariff question would be among those raised during Mr. Teng's visit to Washington starting on Jan. 29.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and China after nearly 30 years was accompanied by an exchange of messages between Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and President Carter, and by parties last night at the homes of the chief U.S. representative in Peking and the chief Chinese representative in Washington.

Mr. Teng exchanged toasts of California champagne with Leonard Woodcock, chief of the U.S. Liaison Mission in Peking. Mr. Carter is expected to name him ambassador.

Evidence From Two Recent Meteorites

Solar System Seen a Result of 'Stardust'

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (WP) — Evidence is mounting that the Earth and planets were formed when a nearby star 20 times the size of the sun exploded and showered our neighborhood with the seeds of creation.

The evidence says that at the precise time the solar system was born almost 4.6 billion years ago there was a nuclear explosion in the not-too-distant heavens that scattered radioactive debris across billions of miles of space and into the vicinity of what is now the solar system.

The evidence places the birth of the solar system and the stellar explosion no more than 5 million years apart, which, in cosmological terms, is insignificant.

"Something went off with a hell of a big bang just before the solar system was born," said Dr. Gerald Wasserburg of the California Institute of Technology, where much of the recent evidence has been gathered. "We're talking about a difference in time that is almost instantaneous, a difference so close that it's almost zero."

Strong Shock Wave

Scientists believe the exploding star sent such a strong shock wave through space that it forced the gas and dust swirling in the neighborhood of what was to become our solar system to come together and begin to form planets.

The vast quantity of radioactive debris thrown into space by the blowup of the star is also believed to have had a strong role in the formation of the planets and possibly the formation of the sun.

It was, Dr. Wasserburg said, the "last salting of the soup."

The evidence lies in two meteorites that fell from space to Earth in the last 10 years. One, the Allende meteorite, dropped several tons of debris on Mexico, and the other, known as the Santa Clara meteorite, scattered a few hundred pounds of iron across Mexico.

Bound up inside the Allende meteorite were "marbles" of radioactive elements in abundance unlike any seen on Earth or even in moon rocks. Scientists found in Allende strange mixtures of barium, calcium, strontium, neodymium and samarium. Dr. Robert Clayton of the University of Chicago found an odd mix of an isotope of oxygen known as oxygen-16, all of which made it appear as if Allende was the leftover of a hydrogen bomb explosion rather than the workings of Mother Nature.

Abnormal Mix

"There are some objects in Allende which did not come from any normal solar mix," Dr. Wasserburg said. "Every element in some of those little marbles in Allende looks like it was made in Oak Ridge," the U.S. atomic energy facility in Tennessee.

Most of all, the Allende meteorite contained huge excesses of an isotope called magnesium-26 that could have only come from the radioactive decay of another isotope known as aluminum-26. This isotope has all but vanished from the solar system because its half-life of 700,000 years is short enough to have long ago made it extinct.

Never before had scientists seen evidence that aluminum-26 was bound up in such large abundances in the rock being formed at the birth of the solar system. Among other things, it told them that a nuclear event was responsible for the original production of aluminum-26 and that enormous heats were being generated inside the rocks from the radioactive decay of elements like aluminum-26.

"At the levels we measured, there was enough radioactivity in the dust and gas cloud at the birth of the solar system to melt a planet," said Dr. Wasserburg, who found the first evidence of aluminum-26 with Drs. Typhoon Lee and D.A. Papanastassiou of Cal Tech. "If the whole solar system had aluminum-26 as abundant as our numbers said, there was more energy present than the binding energy of the sun," Dr. Wasserburg said.

Even fresher evidence has come from the Santa Clara meteorite, which produced an unexpected abundance of an isotope of silver known as silver-107. Again, the large excess of the silver isotope meant it had been put there by the radioactive decay of another extinct isotope — in this case, an isotope of the noble metal palladium called palladium-107 whose existence in nature has never before been confirmed.

"People have thought about palladium-107 and looked for palladium-107 for 30 years," Dr. Wasserburg said. "We claim to have found it." The claim appears in the current issue of Geophysical Research Letters under the names of Cal Tech's Dr. William Kelly and Dr. Wasserburg.

The evidence that palladium-107 existed in large quantities in a meteorite whose origins go back 4.6 billion years is the strongest evidence yet that the solar system was seeded with "stardust" at the time of its birth. Palladium-107 is only made in a nuclear furnace. The suggestion of its existence means the nuclear furnace had a hand in the process that formed the planets.

The discovery of aluminum-26 in the Allende meteorite told scientists there was enough heat around in the beginning to melt rock. The finding of the palladium-107 in the Santa Clara meteorite meant there was enough rock being melted to make planets.

"It's confirmation," Dr. Wasserburg said, "that there was some big nuclear event making a wide spectrum of radioactive elements across the whole periodic table."

In finding the palladium-107, Dr. Kelly and Dr. Wasserburg also put a date on its formation, no older than 5 million years beyond the 4.5555 billion years assigned from the analysis of the moon rocks to the formation of the solar system. The date for the palladium-107 also matched the date for the aluminum-26. Two separate meteorites, identical dates for the two extinct isotopes.

It was no accident that Dr. Kelly and Dr. Wasserburg went looking for palladium-107 in a meteorite rich in iron. Dr. Kelly suggested they look for the extinct palladium in the Santa Clara meteorite because real palladium metal had already been found mixed in with the iron in the meteorite. Why not palladium-107?

In discovering the palladium-107, Dr. Kelly and Dr. Wasserburg literally stumbled on the relics of a planet no bigger than a few miles across as it melted in the process of formation. The iron and palladium in the Santa Clara meteorite could have been the core of a planet in its first few million years of life.

UFOs Reported In New Zealand Called Meteors

LONDON, Jan. 2 (AP) — Unidentified flying objects photographed over New Zealand were most probably meteorites which failed to burn up on entering the Earth's atmosphere, British astronomer Sir Bernard Lovell said today.

Dr. Lovell said that it was "depressing and deplorable" that bright objects in the heavens could be imagined as visitors from outer space, whenever they were seen by persons who could not recognize them. The suggestion that they come from another world belongs to science fiction, he said.

He explained that the solar system contains billions of tons of rocky debris, relics of the formation of the planets aeons ago. "Every year the Earth is bombarded by a great deal of space rubbish, but a lot goes unobserved because of bad visibility," Dr. Lovell said.

Another theory for the bright objects is that they are debris from satellite laboratories burning up on re-entry.

The Defense Ministry, meanwhile, said that it had many reports of UFOs over Britain during the weekend after the BBC showed a film of the New Zealand sightings.

Surgeons Attach Leg After Child Is Hit by Train

SMITHTOWN, N.Y., Jan. 2 (UPI) — Surgeons at Smithtown General Hospital, working for almost eight hours, have reattached the severed right leg of an 11-year-old girl struck by a train.

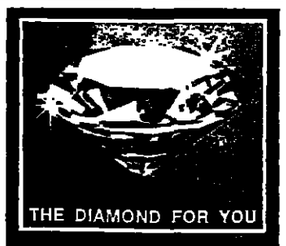
Suffolk County Police said that the girl, Elizabeth McFadden of Central Islip, N.Y., was hit by a Long Island Rail Road train Sunday afternoon as she tried to cross the tracks near the Central Islip station.

A member of the town's ambulance corps, who was at the station when the accident occurred, applied a tourniquet to stop bleeding. A police officer recovered the severed leg from the track. The girl was rushed to the hospital, where a four-surgeon team re-attached the right leg, severed in the thigh area.

The nursing supervisor at the hospital said last night: "We don't know the prognosis, but the leg is on and the blood is flowing through it. We're very thrilled."

Italian Reds in Greece

ROME, Jan. 2 (UPI) — An Italian Communist Party delegation led by Secretariat member Giancarlo Pajetta left for Greece today for talks with Greek Communist Party officials.



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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4 Wednesday, January 3, 1979

Realism in World Politics

"Realpolitik" is an expression of German origin that is variously viewed by observers of foreign affairs. Realism can be used as an excuse for ignoring moral goals, or it can mean following a practical path toward the attainment of such goals. Today we have Peking saying that it wants to follow a realistic policy toward Taipei (meaning that it prefers peaceful assimilation of Taiwan to the use of force); we have the Shah of Iran appointing one of his political opponents to office, rather than fight out the turbulences that are wrecking his country; we have Rhodesian whites teaming up with blacks and producing a constitution that is supposed to provide a transition to black majority rule.

These steps are realistic in that they are put forward in place of military measures, with the death and destruction the latter imply. They are intended to substitute reason for force.

Whether they will in fact do so, however, is another matter. One party's reason can be another's source of deadly fear. Taiwan, for example, not only is strongly anti-Communist, not only hopes one day to substitute its power structure for that which rules in Peking. Taiwan fears the size of the mainland Chinese ideological and economic mass, fears that it might indeed assimilate the island, however strong the military position of Taiwan might be. So, insofar as Taiwan is concerned, Peking's policy may not be realistic.

And in Iran, the shah himself is the object of much of the present turmoil. There are those who want more than a civilian government headed by one of the shah's opponents: They demand specific policy lines and the end of the shah's dynasty. Whether enough Iranians will rally around the new man and subject the state to a transition away from the shah's course remains to be seen. In other words, the reality of the shah's course remains to be developed.

Much the same is true in Rhodesia. The interim constitution is not acceptable to the armed Zimbabwe nationalists, who have their own specifics of party lines and personalities to advance. The test will come among the Rhodesians, black and white, who will seek to make the constitution work. (So realism remains obscure with respect to the power of ideas against the power of arms — because ideas, like arms, can fire in all directions. Yet when it is accepted that the drumming guns that know no doubts also know no ideas or ideals, the attempt to compromise that marks these three revolutionary situations should not be dismissed out of hand. They may not be, given the facts of each case, aspects of Realpolitik. But they do offer more hope than the grinding torment of long civil wars.)

The Carter Budget Promise

When President Carter's budget for fiscal 1980 goes to Congress next month, it will promptly plunge the administration into the wrong quarrel. The subject will be the president's repeated promise to hold the deficit under $30 billion. The trouble is that budget deficits are heavily influenced by changing economic conditions. Good times tend to reduce deficits, because demands for social insurance drop and revenues from taxes rise; conversely, bad times increase deficits. Mr. Carter's forecast for economic growth in fiscal 1980 is evidently going to be decidedly optimistic. Most other forecasts will be less cheerful than Mr. Carter's, and they will leave an implication that he is understating the probable deficit.

That, in turn, will turn the quarrel over budget policy into one over the administration's credibility and its veracity. It would be a great deal more sensible for everybody — the people inside the White House and the people outside — to agree that forecasting is imprecise at best and that, if the economy tips into a recession next year, holding the deficit to $30 billion will be impossible in any case.

A better measure of presidential intentions is the spending total that the budget purposes. Spending is less sharply affected by the ups and downs of the business cycle than tax revenues are, and a president has more direct control over it. Mr. Carter has consistently declared that he will reduce federal spending in relation to the size of the national economy. But even that is going to be harder than it seemed a year ago.

The Carter administration's budget policy has, from the beginning, assumed much faster growth in jobs, incomes and investment than was likely or perhaps even possible. It is not merely an error in technical analysis. It is the painful process of reconciling the United States to the unwelcome truth that it cannot sustain the growth rates to which it happily and quickly became accustomed in the 1960s.

For most of that decade, American wealth and output rose at terrific rates. That growth provided steady improvement in both private wealth and public benefits. But the expansion of public benefits continued and, in fact, even accelerated at the end of the 1960s, when the period of high growth was ending. The Nixon administration and a Democratic Congress collaborated in the fastest expansion in American history of federal benefits to citizens, notably pensions. At the same time, there has been a rising tendency in recent years to use the federal budget to offset other things in the economy that have gone askew and diminished purchasing power — above all, the unexpectedly large foreign-trade deficits, and the equally unexpected surpluses of state and local governments.

To hold down federal spending under these circumstances does not constitute a swerve to the ideological right, or a departure from established traditions of social responsibility. It only recognizes that the United States no longer can count on a steady and rapid pace of economic expansion to keep financing new federal commitments. It also recognizes that the federal budget cannot safely be used indefinitely to offset everythig else in the economy that may have fallen short or strayed out of balance.

Mr. Carter cannot unconditionally promise a budget deficit under $30 billion, any more than he can promise that there will be no recession. He can only assure, over the next two years, continued caution and restraint on the outlay side of the budget as events unfold. The fiscal year 1980 will end a few weeks before a presidential election. By that time the final total for the budget deficit will be a rather secondary matter. What will really count then is the inflation rate, and the stability of American prosperity as people experience it in their own lives.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Doubts About Volunteer Army

After years of stiff-upper-lip denials, U.S. military leaders are beginning to express their concerns about the all-volunteer Army. This week, the Army will begin experimenting with a new educational bonus scheme designed to attract college-oriented recruits. Moreover, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff has even raised the possibility of a return "someday" to the military draft or some other form of universal service. The strength, quality and cost of the volunteer forces are all sources of worry, but the most critical problem is how to mobilize the reinforcements that might have to be rushed to Europe in the event of a war crisis.

Without a draft, the alternative of service in the reserves or National Guard no longer attracts the numbers needed. The Army says it might need twice the present number of reservists in the event of a Soviet attack in Europe. The Selective Service machinery is in "deep standby" with only 98 employees in Washington, no state headquarters and no local draft boards. It would take 110 days to induct the first draftee and another 40 days to conscript 100,000.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff are pressing for restoration of the standby draft system that existed in the first years of the volunteer Army. It would require registration, classification and perhaps even testing of draft-age youths. It would also permit drafting youths into the reserves if that ever became desirable.

Apart from the lack of readiness, no problem confronting the volunteer Army is more worrisome than the shortage of middle-class, college-oriented recruits; the Army is no longer even roughly a cross-section of the nation. Volunteers, offered civilian pay scales, are coming far more heavily from the ranks of the poor, the unemployed and the undereducated than did even the troops in Vietnam. And with unemployment among draft-age blacks at 34 percent, it is not surprising that almost 40 percent of the Army's male recruits this fall were black.

Other problems threaten. If unemployment should decline, pay higher than in civilian life would be needed to maintain manpower levels.

The proposals to restore the standby draft and to provide enlistment incentives for college-oriented youths are the minimum first steps needed now to face up to the problem.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

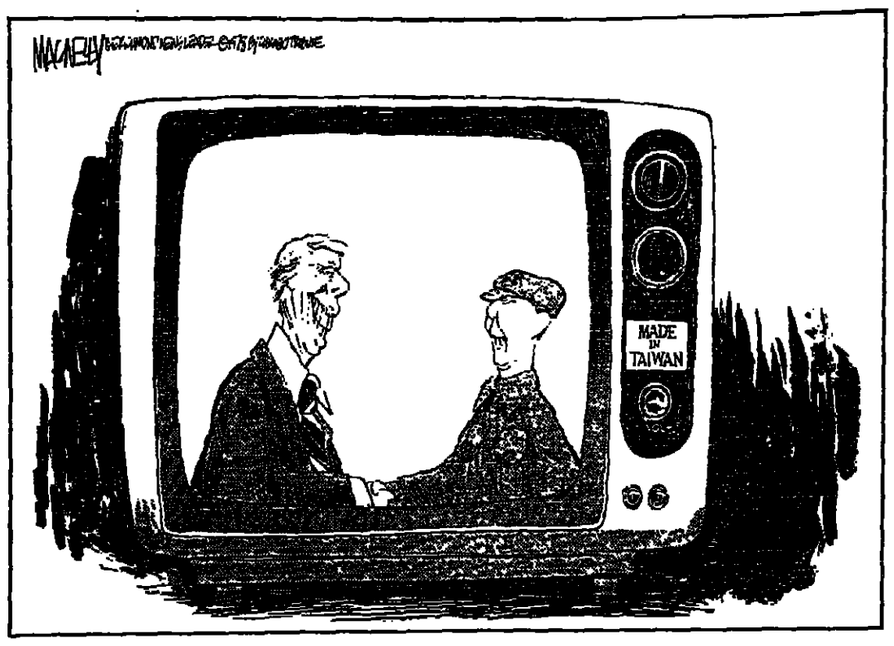
January 3, 1904

NEW YORK — The New York Herald commented in an editorial: "At the next Republican convention there will be 1,000 delegates and 10,000 spectators. The latter, by their excited demonstrations, will be a part of the convention and influence its actions. The sponsoring city reimburses its costs by selling tickets, and that's why we have the presence of such a mob at these august occasions. This is a serious menace, and we hope that the coming convention will be held under conditions allowing more calm judgment than popular emotion."

Fifty Years Ago

January 3, 1929

NEW YORK — The baseball history of 1928 is primarily an epic of Babe Ruth and the Yankees. The New York Americans not only won their third successive league championship for the second time within eight years, but they won their second successive world championship in a four-game series, with the Bambino walloping out three homers in the final game. The year was also marked by the passing from the active ranks of some of the greatest players in the history of the game, both Ty Cobb and Tris Speaker giving way to younger and faster players.



New Nonsense About China

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The New Year begins with Washington officials apparently convinced that the international order is about to be transformed by the U.S. recognition of China. There certainly has been a change in the way things are seen from Washington, and also from Moscow, but it remains to be explained why this necessarily is a good thing. The new view of the world power alignment seems to have as much nonsense in it about China's superpower ranking and trade possibilities as the old view of mainland China as the lost provinces of Taiwan. And there will be a cost to be paid in U.S. relations with the Soviet Union.

It is not clear that this cost has seriously been appraised, and this is a troubling thought. The temptation in Washington is to make a record. What did the Carter administration's foreign policy accomplish during 1978? The answer that now can be given is that U.S. relations with China were normalized after (as President Carter said) "a 30-year anomaly in international affairs." Why was this done? A possible answer is so that the administration would have accomplished something big and important during 1978. If that last is even approximately the correct explanation we have reason to worry.

No Power Shift

But it is necessary first to say that there really has been no basic shift in world power relationships. China is no superpower. Japan, West Germany, and France each is more of a "superpower" than China by most tangible measures of industrial strength, productivity, the effective organization of national resources, the possession of sophisticated arms and military infrastructure, etc. China has a big army, a very big population, and the nuclear bomb. It is also an old and rich culture. If China were to become a modern industrial economy, turning its people's unquestioned talents to science and technology, developing a modern state administration, with education and intellectual life opened to the outside world, then it could become a formidable nation by any measure.

But the mere fact that during the last few months an obscurantist and radical leadership has been replaced by a modernizing and ambitious group of leaders anxious for trade and for technology from the West does not mean that China is transformed. Even if these leaders can hold on against the challenges that they certainly still face from their opponents inside the country, years of hard work lie ahead for the Chinese people. China still faces a long period of deep and destabilizing change.

But of course the size and potentiality of China have persistently made the rest of the world think of the country as more powerful than it really is, and more threatening. The United States spent a quarter-century in a condition of something like national paranoia with respect to Communist China. It fought the Vietnam War because of a fear of the Chinese threat — or at least that is the reason the Johnson administration, and Dean Rusk and Robert McNamara offered for our Vietnam commitment during 1965 and 1966. In the 1950s the United States went through a degrading purge of the Foreign Service because some of our diplomats and scholars were supposed to have "lost" China. Americans insisted upon a politically unreasonable and — as we now discover — politically and morally costly investment in Chiang Kai-shek's Taiwan as the U.S.-sponsored government-in-exile of China. Now the country is enthusiastic to reverse all that. Former allies on Taiwan have become embarrassing encumbrances. The United States has reformed its China policy; and history, as Henry Ford once said, is bunk.

Capricious

But the United States can afford an expensive capriciousness in its relations with China because we are 6,000 miles away. The Russians' relationship to China is of an entirely different kind. They have to be serious because there is serious territorial and ideological conflict between the two countries. There is also something like a 4,000-mile land frontier between the two, and the military strengths China does possess, its vast army and simple nuclear systems, could be used against the Soviet Union to grave effect.

The U.S. policy toward China thus is of the utmost importance to the Soviet Union. Recognition, which was essentially on China's terms and included the reference to "hegemony" — China's pejorative code-word for Soviet policy — was a political and strategic blow to Moscow. U.S. trade, and technology exports to China, can weaken Soviet security and also feed an old Russian anxiety about encirclement.

Perhaps this is what the American government wants to do. But it would be well to calculate the weight and consequence of each U.S. step and make it plain to the Soviet leadership what the United States would want from them in exchange for not doing some of the things the U.S. government might otherwise do. Washington can make additional trouble for Moscow, but Moscow also has means for retaliation. And the Soviet Union, our nuclear rival, with large forces deployed against Western Europe and important political resources there, in the Middle East, and in Africa, is for the foreseeable future a country of much more fundamental importance to us than China.

Consequences

The issue is not that the United States is obliged to be agreeable to the Soviet Union while it conducts an aggressive foreign policy. The existing relationship with Moscow is not a satisfactory one. The question is whether the people in the administration who chose to play the China card — or to be more precise, who chose to cooperate while China plays the American card against the Soviet Union — have really counted the strategic consequences as carefully as they have weighed the publicity.

An Urgent Necessity for '79

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — It is hard to face a new year of politics. That is a Candid Admission.

For some reason, unknown to me, the Candid Admission is one of the Conspicuous Omissions in an otherwise invaluable guide to such important political and journalistic phenomena as the Bloated Bureaucracy, the Mounting Crisis, the High-Level Adviser and even, spare the mark, the Reliable Source.

Each of these is among the chapter headings in a splendid volume called "A Political Bestiary," which I found under my Christmas tree and which I recommend you quickly acquire for yourself. No one should be without it when the State of the Union and the Budget messages are unveiled.

Austere

It is an austerity book for a Time of Austerity. Each chapter consists of two pages. One is a page of text written by a Eugene J. McCarthy and a James J. Kilpatrick. McCarthy is identified as a former Democratic senator from Minnesota, but since every schoolboy knows Minnesota does not send Democrats to the Senate, his real identity remains a mystery.

Kilpatrick is supposed to be a widely syndicated newspaper columnist and famous television commentator, but the newspapers and television networks deny this.

The second page of each chapter consists of a drawing of an imaginary beast: embodying the concept, by Jeff MacNelly, the Richmond (Va.) News Leader's cartoonist, who is an authentic genius.

Since there is no way to convey the delightful wit of the drawings in words, I am forced to quote some of the prose by the supposed McCarthy-Kilpatrick team to give you a flavor of the enterprise.

For example, this year will undoubtedly provide its share of Impasses. The authors note that, "although Impasses are found in all continents, the most serious Impasse, the most impassive, is to be found in the desert areas of Northern Africa and in the arid regions of the Middle East. For some reason not yet determined, Impasses appear to be moving out of their normal range . . . Newsweek in April, 1978, reported a fully verified Impasse in Baghdad. It hung around until summer . . . Investigators found that there was no scarcity of food in the normal range of the Impasse. It is assumed that the Impasse came down to the city to get away from a stalemate in the desert."

It is less likely that 1979 will produce a Consensus on anything, but if it does, McCarthy-Kilpatrick (or whoever they are) have given us a perfect three-paragraph description:

"The Consensus is a problem to the natural scientists. It has no before. It has no after. It is a coming together not unlike the aardvark, which did not evolve from any other animal and is not evolving into any other. It follows that it is no easy job to generate a Consensus.

"The Consensus also is like the Mandate. It can be compared to a Gathering Momentum that has not yet started to move. It has some of the attributes of the Aura. But no one of these — the Mandate, the Momentum or the Aura — can fairly be said to be like a Consensus.

"The Consensus is especially noted for its digestive system. It chews a cud and has three stomachs, but it eats only soft foods because it lacks a gizzard to handle hard facts. The Consensus has little structure and very few bones. Generally it is said of a Consensus only that it appears to be. Hence, when it disintegrates, it vanishes quite completely, leaving behind only a fine powder, or ash, which does not lend itself readily to postmortem (or to psychoanalysis, either)."

Another of my favorites in the book is the Qualm: "Qualms are seldom found alone. Usually they travel in a pack . . . A few breeders having caught a pair of Qualms, have raised them in captivity. A most successful group in attracting Qualms and raising them are the Liberal Republicans. Liberal Republicans like Qualms because they can overcome them. Regular Republicans cannot tolerate Qualms."

(That essay is somewhat reminiscent of the musings of an eccentric Irishman who used to hang around press parties in the 1950s and 1960s, making up jokes about Liberal Republicans. I have forgotten his name, but, come to think of it, he too claimed to have been a Democratic Senator from Minnesota.)

The final item in this sampler is the Last Priority. "Priorities," they note, "once existed in great numbers, sizes and varieties . . . Given such abundance, Priorities became a fad. Everyone had to have them as pets . . . Now only one Priority remains. This is the Last Priority . . . It lives peacefully in a small corral near the White House Rose Garden, feeding on promises and asking only to be loved. President Carter watches it every day."

Whoever MacNelly's collaborators really are, they have rendered a Signal Service. "A Political Bestiary" comes close to being an Urgent Necessity for anyone hoping to survive 1979.

Letters

Crossing Pens

I have crossed pens with Mr. Davidson before in your paper but this time he went too far (Letters, IHT, Dec. 27). The gall of his comparing the "continuing regard for Stalin in the U.S.S.R. and the continuing considerable esteem for Nixon in Europe" amazes me. Has he considered the possibility that he and a lot of Americans could be wrong about Nixon and 80 percent of the French and one little American lady could be right? I know this would be painful to his immense ego, but even Time and Newsweek are letting up on their anti-Nixonism, so perhaps he can too.

ELEANOR PERREAU.
Versailles, France.

More Arguments

Thanks are due to Professor Hoffmann (IHT, Dec. 18) for demonstrating that the critics of the Carter administration policy on southern Africa have no monopoly on false arguments.

"Peaceful solutions based on elections in which all factions would participate" is a contradiction in terms, since some of those factions, notably SWAPO for South-West Africa and the Mugabe gang for Rhodesia, have made it perfectly clear in advance that they will not participate in any elections that are not rigged in advance to insure their own victory. Nujoma of SWAPO has said in so many words: "We are not interested in one man, one vote. We are interested in revolution." It is for supporting that sort of thing that the Carter administration is criticized.

Nobody, furthermore, is asking the U.S. government to endorse the Smith arrangement in Rhodesia and thus take sides. They are merely asking it to stop taking sides against the Smith regime by dropping the ridiculous sanctions, which in any case react most on the unfortunate black population. Calling a reversion to a neutral stance "endorsement" is the sort of Orwellian newspeak that people like Professor Hoffmann ought to be combatting.

A.D. SIMONS.
Pany, Switzerland.

Michael Dobbs From Belgrade

. . . A new generation of Yugoslavs has been learning, through the cinema, of the atrocities their fathers were committing against each other less than 40 years ago.

BELGRADE — For years, one of the surest indicators of Communist Yugoslavia's Western-oriented society has been the long lines outside movie theatres showing American, French, or Italian films. All the more remarkable, then, that this season the film that Yugoslavs are all flocking to see — and everyone is talking about — is not "Grease" or "Star Wars" but a domestic product called "The Occupation in 26 Pictures."

"The Occupation" breaks important ground, not just for the Yugoslav film industry but also for the often rather sterile debate about the dangers of nationalism in this multinational state. While the foreign press has been carrying reports on the intermittent war being conducted abroad between extreme Croat or Serb nationalists and the Yugoslav secret police, at home a new generation of Yugoslavs has been learning, through the cinema, of the atrocities their fathers were committing against each other less than 40 years ago. "The Occupation" is also a timely reminder of what could conceivably happen here again if nationalist passions were to get out of hand after Tito's death.

2 Million Lost

It should be remembered that Yugoslavia lost proportionately more of its population during World War II than any other country except Poland. Nearly 2 million people — or 11 percent of the population — are believed to have been killed or deported during what was in effect three conflicts rolled into one: liberation movement against Nazi occupation, a social revolution led by Communists against the old bourgeoisie, and a civil war of terrifying dimensions in which Croats and Serbs massacred each other. Jewish and Moslem communities were decimated and families and neighbors found themselves fighting on opposite sides.

Of all the atrocities, the most terrible were committed in the puppet German protectorate known as "The Independent State of Croatia." Fanatical followers of the Croatian dictator Ante Pavelic, known as the Ustashi, set about physically exterminating the sizable Serb minority within the new state. Hitler's chief representative in the Balkans estimated that the Ustashi were responsible for killing three-quarters of a million innocent and defenseless people.

Set in the ancient walled city of Dubrovnik on the Adriatic, amid some of the most spectacularly beautiful scenery in Europe, "The Occupation" examines a small slice of the war in detail. It looks dispassionately at why many people in Dubrovnik, from the mayor to local shopkeepers, collaborated with the occupiers — first the Germans, then the Italians, and finally the Ustashi. In one scene which tells much about the real nature of the Yugoslav revolution, it is the son of the prosperous middle-class family who decides to join the Communist-led Partisans while the worker becomes the most bloodthirsty of the Ustashi.

This detail alone sets "The Occupation" apart from the usual gamut of Yugoslav war films glorifying the Partisan struggle against the Germans. In line with Yugoslavia's Marxist ideology, most of them depict the Partisans as a movement led by the working class: In fact, apart from Tito, who was the son of a peasant, most of its leaders came from impeccable bourgeois backgrounds.

Horrifying Details

But the scene that has caused most controversy is a horrifying sequence showing explicit details of some of the atrocities committed by the Ustashi in the name of "Croatian culture." Based on well-documented evidence, the film shows a summary trial of Serbs and Jews herded into a bus near Dubrovnik. The worker-turned-Ustashi leader is shown cutting women's breasts off and hammering nails into his victims' heads. An Orthodox priest (religion is the main point of distinction between Catholic Croats and Orthodox Serbs) has his tongue cut out. A Jew who tries to protest is beheaded and then thrown off a cliff. A Serb woman is raped and then brutally stabbed. Eyes are gouged out and flung onto the floor of the bus.

Cinema audiences in Belgrade, which apart from being the Yugoslav federal capital is also the capital of Serbia, watch this scene in stunned silence. In a little more than a month, more than 200,000 residents of Belgrade have seen "The Occupation." The reaction of virtually all of them, whether or not they are old enough to have experienced the horrors of the war, is that the film has the ring of truth to it.

In Zagreb, the Croatian capital, public reaction has been somewhat more ambivalent. While nobody living in Croatia today would publicly defend the Ustashi, attacks on their appalling wartime record are often resented — unless balanced by equally fierce attacks on Serbian nationalist groups. While some Zagreb film critics have praised "The Occupation" (which won first prize at the Pula film festival), others have attacked its director, Lordan Zafranovic, accusing him of plagiarism, wallowing in perversion, and lack of balance. Minor demonstrations are reported to have been held outside some Zagreb cinemas showing the film.

One reason why Zafranovic has drawn so much criticism is that "The Occupation" departs from the sage and well-worn formula of Yugoslav war movies in which for every evil Ustashi, there is an evil Chetnik (Serb royalist), an evil Nazi, and a heroic Partisan. His defense is that he himself is a Croat attempting to make an honest film about a segment of the war in Croatia: The rights and wrongs of what happened in the rest of Yugoslavia are not his concern.

Message

The contemporary message of "The Occupation" seems to be summed up in a remark made by one of the characters, a prosperous sea captain, to the Partisan committee in Dubrovnik. Referring to the deep-rooted hatred of Croats for Serbs exploited by the Ustashi, he says: "The evil that is in us is deeper than politics." In other words, contrary to Marx, who taught that nationalism would naturally disappear under socialism, the atavistic dislike of one nation for another is an enduring phenomenon which cannot be cured solely by the imposition of a new ideology.

It is a message which appears to have been taken up by Marshal Tito himself as he nears the end of his life. Arguably his greatest achievement in more than half a century of political activity has been the creation of a strong and united Yugoslavia in a traditionally unstable region. But it is also a precarious achievement, as he himself recognizes. These days, Yugoslavia's 86-year-old Communist leader is talking less and less about Marxist ideology — and more and more about the dangers of nationalist divisions.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 9.330.000 F. R.C. Paris No 73 B 2112. 181, avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly sur Seine. Tel. 747-12-65. Telex: 612718 Herald. Paris Cables: Herald, Paris.
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.
Daily except Sunday
In U.S.A.—Subscription price $235 yearly.
Second class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101 © 1978 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved
Commission Paritaire No 34 231.

Obituaries

Heiress Olga Deterding, A Schweitzer Aide in '50s

LONDON, Jan. 2 (UPI) — Olga Deterding, 55, the jet set heiress who inherited a multimillion-dollar fortune at the age of 10, collapsed and died early yesterday at a New Year's celebration in a London nightclub, police reported.

The cause of death was not known pending a post mortem. Last summer, Miss Deterding had a brain hemhorrage.

Miss Deterding, who held Swiss citizenship, was the daughter of the late Sir Henri Deterding, a founder and Director General of the Royal Dutch Shell Oil Co.. When he died in the 1930s, he left £23 million — then worth about $100 million — the bulk of it to Olga.

In the 1950s, the heiress abandoned her life in international society to spend four years working as a nurse at the leper colony and jungle hospital run by the late Dr. Albert Schweitzer at Lambarene, in what is now the West African republic of Gabon. Years later, she said she went to Africa "to forget a hopeless love affair."

At the leper colony she lived in a cell-like room and refused to accept pay. But she left the colony after contracting a serious tropical disease.

She resumed almost nonstop world traveling as the girlfriend of British television documentary virtuoso Alan Whicker and later Jonathan Routh, another British television personality. But Miss Deterding never married.

In recent years she lived mainly in a Mayfair penthouse overlooking London's Green Park. Two years ago when she made an unsuccessful bid of $12 million for the London Sunday newspaper The Observer.



Olga Deterding

Julia R.B. Henry

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2 (UPI) — Prominent socialite Julia Rush Biddle Henry, 92, a descendant of two signers of the Declaration of Independence, died yesterday in Chestnut Hill Hospital.

She was the widow of T. Charlton Henry, a World War I hero, philatelist and friend of King George V of England.

B. Piasecki, Headed Polish Pax, Dies

WARSAW, Jan. 1 (Reuters) — Boleslaw Piasecki, 63, chairman of the pro-government Roman Catholic association Pax, died yesterday, the official news agency Pap reported.

The cause of death was not given but Mr. Piasecki, a pre-war extreme rightist who later became a committed supporter of the Communists, was believed to have been ill for some time.

Cordially loathed by the church hierarchy, he survived two major upheavals in Poland's Communist regime and at the time of his death was a member of the 16-man Council of State — the collective presidency — and a deputy to the Sejm (parliament).

He studied law at Warsaw University and by the age of 20 had formed his own party, the National Radical Falangist group. But he refused to collaborate with the Germans when they occupied Poland in 1939 and was arrested by the Gestapo. He was freed the following year on the intervention of Italian dictator mussolini.

During World War II he organised partisan activities directed against both the Nazis and Soviet guerrillas, before being arrested in 1944 by the NKVD, the Soviet secret police. According to a Polish security officer who defected to the West, Mr. Piasecki escaped execution by agreeing with the Russians to help weaken the powerful Polish Catholic Church by setting up a pro-regime lay Catholic organization.

But his supporters say his position combined approval of socialism as a political and economic system with fidelity to the religious and philosophical tenets of Catholicism. They also say he saved many non-Communist intellectuals from starvation after the war by giving them jobs with Pax.

With official approval, Pax became a profitable business empire, controlling not only publications but also a bewildering variety of factories and shops. Meanwhile, Mr. Piasecki's writings were put on the index of banned literature by the Vatican.

When the Stalinists were swept from power in 1956, his strong support of them brought him tough criticism in the Polish press. But he soon made his peace with the new regime of Wladyslaw Gomulka.

In recent years, the church's attitude toward Pax had softened somewhat, but it still does not regard the movement's daily newspaper, Slowo Powszechne, as an authentic voice of Catholic opinion.

Pax has been so closely associated with Mr. Piasecki that discussion of the organization's future activity now seems inevitable.

Movies in Paris

'La Cle sur la porte' Lacks Filmic Flair

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Jan. 2 (IHT) — The moving pictures are nearing their 90th birthday and too many of them betray the fact. They have become garrulous, arthritic, sloppy in dress and manner, and are as full of unsolicited advice as senile ancients and as full of psychopathic erotic fantasies, born of impotency, as dirty old men.

They no longer hop, skip and jump as they did in their salad days. Their performers have been seized with an awful ennui, ever talking instead of doing. They reminisce significantly about the glorious past and have no bright sayings of their own. They have scant urge to bestir themselves.

Where once they frantically pursued one another on foot or on horseback, they now lazily prefer auto and aircraft transport. The screen chase today is a mechanical contest, either a race between sports cars or one between jet planes. Is there a rejuvenation specialist in the house?

In "La Cle sur la porte" (at the Normandie, the UGC Danton and the Rex), the dashing about is motorized and there is even an ambulance ride. Yves Boisset, its director-scenarist-chauffeur, is like George Washington in one respect: He never tells a lie. His fervor for realism is such that he has included the delivery of a baby (he is unafraid of life, but some of his customers squirm at the sight of birth) and the dialogue sounds as though he a bugged a group of "average" people. Yet the truths he tells have been better told elsewhere and his glaring veracity could do with a coat of theatrical varnish.

The general idea of his enterprise is acceptable, but scarcely startling. It is more than 200 years old, being a consideration in modern attire of Rousseau's notion that children require self-development. Late in life, Rousseau confessed that he pitied any child exposed to the precepts of "Emile," and this film illustrates progressive education in action without making conclusive comment.

Annie Girardot, a victim of typecasting, is again a schoolmarm with a classroom of cheeky adolescents on her hands and with superiors suspiciously keeping an eye on her. She has been appointed to enlighten her charges on French literature, but, unhappily, some of them prefer pornography to Stendhal and Flaubert. When she opens the floor to discussion, her students want to hear about drug addiction and sexual aberrations rather than current events.

To bridge the canyon-size generation gap, she seeks to fraternize. She invites the unruly kids to her flat, keeping an open house, though she is having sufficient trouble with her own children. Her liberal scheme of instruction in practice runs a rough course. Put in charge of a kindergarten, one suspects, she would side wholeheartedly with the tots who didn't want to learn how to read and write.

Her theories are a failure; although she triumphs over the initial hostility of her students, she must be accorded poor marks as a teacher, for there is no evidence that she ever taught anything of use. Her beau has to resort to the hickory-stick system to maintain order, knocking down rebellious louts. This beau is the only touch of invention in the film. A youngish doctor, impersonated by Patrick Dewaere, he seems to have skipped haircuts since the Fourth Republic, while his shabby appearance merits the attention of the Board of Health. The scene in which he washes his hands is reassuring.

* * *

From Italy comes a blustering, bellowing folderol, "Belfagor" (at the UGC Biarritz and the UGC Odeon in Italian), which co-stars Vittorio Gassman and Mickey Rooney, a peculiar and not very happy combination. Its origin is Machiavelli's novella of like name, but Ettore Scola, the director, has revised and vulgarized it so that it is indistinguishable from a shooting script by Jerry Lewis or Gene Wilder.

Machiavelli's tale related how Satan, hearing from his captives that women were the cause of the world's woes, dispatched an archdemon, Belfagor, to Florence to report on the matter. A wife and a crafty peasant outwitted the emissary from hell. Scola's model appears to have been not Machiavelli but Mack Sennett and the result is an agitated and noisy slapstick burlesque in Renaissance garb, with Gassman as Belfagor and Rooney as an assisting imp battling the Florentine police with the inventions of Leonardo da Vinci.

This crude roughhousing in fancy dress is in belated release in France. It was filmed in 1966, but this does not suffice as an apology. The droll Machiavelli short story is 400 years old and still makes pleasurable reading.



Annie Girardot, Patrick Dewaere in "La Cle sur la porte."

"Force 10 From Navarone" (at the Gaumont Ambassade and the Cluny Ecoles in English) is a sequel to the phenomenally successful "Guns of Navarone." Its setting is Yugoslavia in 1944 and it concerns the members of an Anglo-American military mission behind the lines to sabotage the Nazi occupation. Robert Shaw, Harrison Ford and Edward Fox are of the contingent, and their narrow escapes and their accomplishment of their task — the blowing up of a gigantic dam — keep audiences riveted.

Just as the library has "boys' books," so the cinema has "boys' films." Boys' books are not restricted to those under 18; they are for boys of all ages. Goethe reveled in the novels of Walter Scott, and Bernard Shaw in those of Dumas. Winston Churchill relished John Buchan's espionage thrillers and "Guns of Navarone" was one of his favorite films. Guy Hamilton, director of several of the James Bond films, has executed his present assignment with commendable skill. His war melodrama is utterly without pretense, but it is done with relieving humor and moves with high excitement. You will not be bored.

Musicals

'Cabaret' Comes Back To Berlin

By Paul Moor

BERLIN, Jan. 2 (IHT) — The posters on the columnar kiosks all over West Berlin now list not 15 but 16 theaters that the City Senate subsidizes to one extent or another. The Theater des Westens, after an unhappy period of almost two decades, has arisen renovated and resplendent in scarlet, gold and white to start a new era as a municipal house offering musicals and operettas.

It opened with — what else? — "Cabaret," in which, as one of the opening-night speeches mentioned, Berlin plays the leading role. To make it even more apt, the musical opens with its writer-hero arriving in Berlin on New Year's Eve 47 years ago.

Since by now almost everybody has seen the movie, one hardly need retell the fundamental plot here. The musical by Joe Masteroff and John Kander comes as a surprise for some, though, for the movie reduced Lotte Lenya's original starring role to a bit part and eliminated her male partner.

Karl Vibach's opening production in his new house deserves, to put it generously, an A for effort. Further performances will undoubtedly clear up technical gremlins besetting the opening night, such as the freak amplification which at times made the stage manager's voice almost as loud as those of the performers.

In the original novel, Christopher Isherwood described the Kit Kat Klub as a grungy little dive. In this production, it takes on majestic spatial proportions reminiscent of Billy Rose's Broadway nightclub ventures, replete with show and chorus and costumes to match. The impecunious writer's room in a cheap pension becomes a vast salon.

On the positive side, it benefits from a strong book and score, although Robert Gilbert has made a spotty translation; for instance, in the Jewish fruit dealer's song about the *mieskeit*, why in the world denature *mieskeit*, a Yiddish slang word denoting lousy, into *nebbich*, a person of no consequence, changing the meaning completely? John Grant's dancers perform energetically, smiling as if their very lives and jobs depend on it.

Horst Buchholz and Tatjana Sais, two Berlin idols, perform capably as the epicene nightspot emcee and the pension landlady, with Joachim Kemmer personable and convincing as the writer. As Sally Bowles, Jutta Boll sings quite well, but when she starts to giggle and screech and "act," God help us. Helga Roeske does well as the jolly pension whore, and Manfred Lichtenfeld stands out as the fruit dealer.

Martial-Law Criticized

Rhodesian War Reported Escalating on Both Sides

By John F. Burns

SALISBURY, Rhodesia (NYT) — Under virtually unrestricted martial-law powers granted three months ago, Rhodesian government security forces are reported to be taking harsher measures than ever before in an attempt to stem the growing success of a guerrilla force now estimated at close to 10,000 men.

As the war enters its seventh year, the struggle for the support of 5 million rural tribesmen — 80 percent of the black population — has become increasingly brutal, forcing tens of thousands of families to join the migration to squatter camps around the towns.

What actually happens in the tribal reservations is hard to pin down. Although most of the war is being fought there, the government in Salisbury has rarely permitted reporters to accompany combat units in the field. Since martial law was declared on Sept. 23, it has ceased the practice altogether. No one may enter military-operations areas without permission.

The guerrillas, operating in units of 10 or more, similarly almost never allow reporters to move with them. It has become impossible for reporters to verify allegations of atrocities made by either side.

Pieces of Picture

However, some independent information about the war has become available from church sources, who are in touch with a network of missionaries throughout the country, and from government officials unhappy about the way the security forces are using martial-law powers.

From these sources, a picture has emerged of perfunctory trials resulting in quick death sentences for guerrillas and for those assisting them, and of troops descending on black villages and burning the huts of tribesmen accused of assisting the insurgents. In other cases, troops are said to have rounded up all the young men living in an area and to have taken them to detention centers to keep them from being drafted by the rebels.

Soldiers are also said to be forcing tribesmen into military works projects, and to be requiring laborers who have left white-owned farms under death threats by the guerrillas to return to those farms at gunpoint.

Rhodesian officials defend these practices by alleging brutal tactics of the guerrillas, which they say are worse than anything they have authorized. The daily communiques issued by miltary headquarters in Salisbury invariably list alleged examples of atrocities by the insurgents, mainly against blacks whom they are said to accuse of having sold out to the authorities in Salisbury.

Examples in recent weeks have included an allegation that a guerrilla band loyal to Robert Mugabe, the Mozambique-based co-leader of the Patriotic Front, killed a crippled teacher. According to the communique, the guerrillas forced villagers to dig a shallow grave, into which the teacher was lowered fully conscious.

Crippled Teacher

According to the government announcement, the villagers were forced at gunpoint to beat the victim with sticks. Finally, a villager was commanded to finish off the teacher with a pickax. According to the government, the incident came to light only when troops spotted the ax handle protruding from the ground.

In another recently alleged incident, 10 farm laborers and relatives were abducted in the eastern part of the country, also by guerrillas loyal to Mr. Mugabe. Five of them, including women and children, were later found dead of multiple ax wounds a few miles away.

Recently, another tribesman was reported by the government to have been decapitated by a guerrilla gang that tied a grenade to his neck and pulled the pin. The Government announcement gave no motive, but in the past, such incidents have often involved tribal leaders, who are regarded by the guerrillas as instruments of the government.

In other cases, the government has said that the accused "sellouts" were in fact people who had no connection with the authorities but had been pointed out to the guerrillas by fellow tribesmen with grudges to settle. In all, almost 5,000 black civilians are said to have died, two-thirds of them tribal people killed by guerrillas, since the war began in December 1972.

Increasingly Tough

Faced with a seemingly unstoppable flow of guerrillas into the country from training bases in neighboring black countries, the government has become increasingly tough in its own military operations. Napalm has been widely used, and the number of tribesmen said to have died in crossfire between government troops and guerrillas has steadily increased.

According to church sources, the government's countermeasures have become markedly more severe since Prime Minister Ian Smith, reacting to an incident in which an Air Rhodesia passenger plane was shot down by guerrillas who subsequently killed 10 of the 18 survivors, declared martial law. Since the original proclamation, martial-law areas have been extended to more than 75 percent of the country, including the border town of Umtali, the fourth-largest population center.

Under the sweeping martial-law proclamation, security forces were given full power to do anything necessary in their judgment to suppress the guerrillas, and to restore and maintain order in the war zones. A Ministry of Information press release explained: "There will be no need for the security forces to seek chapter and verse under the law for any action they propose to take, for the safety of the state will be the supreme law."

A major concern of human rights groups has been the operation of the military courts. The courts, which supersede civilian courts in cases of war-related offenses, normally consist of three members, without a jury. The panels are generally made up of security-force officers and can be convened wherever local commanders decide.

Mauritania Set To Quit Conflict Over the Sahara

NOUAKCHOTT, Mauritania, Jan. 2 (Reuters) — Mauritania is prepared to withdraw from the Western Sahara conflict if necessary, to open the way to peace, President Mustapha Ould Mohammed Salek said in a New Year's message yesterday.

The president, who came to power in a military coup last year, said his country supported "the right to self-determination of all peoples and will continue to speak of peace with an open mind, ready to listen to any proposals which would ened this fratricidal conflict."

Algerian-backed Polisario guerrillas are fighting for the independence of the Western Sahara, a former Spanish territory handed over to Morocco and Mauritania three years ago. The guerrillas declared a unilateral cease-fire in their operations against Mauritanian forces after Lt. Col. Ould Salek seized power.

The two sides have held meetings which have so far failed to resolve the dispute. "If the way to peace remains blocked, Mauritania will withdraw from the war," the president said.

Wrecked U.S. Jet Was Low on Fuel

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 2 (UPI) — The sole gas tank recovered intact from the wreckage of a United Airlines DC-8 that crashed last Thursday and killed 10 persons contained only 65 pounds of fuel, according to U.S. investigators.

They said Sunday that three tanks ruptured on impact when the jet airliner, carrying 185 persons, hit two unoccupied houses. An investigator for the National Transportation Safety Board said that the flow from all tanks normally would be about the same during flight. A fuel-flow indicator read "zero" at impact.

Investigators said that the pilot had not jettisoned fuel and that the plane was without power for 44 seconds. The plane circled Portland airport for a while before the accident because of landing-gear problems; the pilot apparently wanted to use up fuel to prevent a fire in an emergency landing.

Opera in Britain

Filmed 'Magic Flute' Minus Festival Air

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Jan. 2 (IHT) — Any filmed version of "The Magic Flute" inevitably invites comparison with Ingmar Bergman's ingenious and masterly Swedish production of just a few years ago. Southern Television's filming of last summer's Glyndebourne Festival production, aired on the Independent (ITV) channel Saturday night, is no exception.

What that comparison most strikingly suggested was a paradox. Bergman's was a studio job that left many viewers convinced that what they had seen was a performance in the little theater at Drottningholm. David Heather, for Southern Television, has filmed a performance in the little theater at Glyndebourne in such a manner as to leave the viewer with the impression that it all must have been done in a studio.

Aside form the occasional burst of applause that might as well have been dubbed in, but wasn't, there was nothing to indicate an audience's presence or a theatrical environment. Shooting "The Magic Flute" at Glyndebourne without photographic reference to the theater and its picturesque garden setting in the Sussex countryside seemed almost as perverse as BBC-TV's accomplishment some years ago in shooting "Peter Grimes" at the maltings in Aldeburgh without a glimpse of the North Sea or the town in which the drama takes place.

In all other respects, Heather has got his priorities just right, and he tells us what they are at the outset, "covering" the overture with an effective sequence of stills introducing the designer, David Hockney; the producer, John Cox; the cast; and the conductor, Bernard Haitink, in that order.

Hockney's sets were the glory of the Glyndebourne "Magic Flute," and they are the glory of the film, although framed by the camera in such a way as to emphasize detail rather than totality, and giving them a certain dollhouse character that I do not recall seeing in the theater at the premiere.

Some of the roles were doubly cast at Glyndebourne, and the film employs those who were probably the best, most notably Benjamin Luxon as Papageno, Leo Goeke as Tamino and Felicity Lott as Pamina. They all look well and sound well, but neither they nor the effect of the opera as theater are helped by the constantly changing camera angles and by Heather's predilection for closeups, a predilection evident in other operas he has done for ITV, and one which he shares, unfortunately, with most other producers of opera on film.

* * *

The English National Opera, in the program book for the first English production of Leos Janacek's "The Adventures of Mr. Broucek," introduced at the Coliseum, has been at considerable pains to tell us just who Mr. Broucek is — or was.

He was the literary creation of Svatopluk Cech (1846-1908), a Czechoslovakian satirist of liberal and nationalist leanings more readily reconciled in the penultimate decade of the 19th century than today. In two novels, "The Excursion of Mr. Broucek to the Moon" and "The New Epoch-Making Adventure of Mr. Broucek in the 15th Century," Cech represented his Mr. Broucek as a prototype of the complacent, self-indulgent, middle-class Czech burgher, indifferent to intellectual or nationalistic enlightenment and inspiration.

Janacek spent a decade, 1908 to 1917, wrestling with "The Adventures of Mr. Broucek," beginning with only the trip to the moon, then adding the visit to Prague at the time of the siege of 1420 rather as an afterthought — and a good one. It's not hard to see why. What makes satire good reading does not necessarily make it good theater, much less good opera, and least of all good opera when textual detail and subtlety must contend with a Janacek's penchant for rich and often clamorous orchestration.

As opera, "The Adventures of Mr. Broucek" succeeds — fitfully — not as satire, but as comedy, spectacle and pageant, most notably in the 15th century episode with its droll juxtaposition of 19th-century urban philistinism and medieval panoply and national — or regional — fervor, rather in the manner of "A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court."

And here, the English National Opera, in Colin Graham's lavish and handsome production, has done itself proud, with its costuming, grouping, movement of large bodies, lighting and striking tableaux fully up to this enterprising company's familiar high standard.

The satirical element, already vitiated by the loss of text against the orchestra — even in English — has been further compromised by Janacek and his librettists in their representation of Mr. Broucek's adventures as the dreams — or nightmares — of a passed-out drunk. But the loss is largely made good, or at least funny, by Gregory Dempsey's virtuoso performance in the title role and the splendid support of a large and expert cast.

The real hero of the evening, however, was the orchestra — as is so often the case with Janacek, especially when the conductor is Charles Mackerras. They were awarded the ovation of the evening before the second act, and earned it.

Cities

The Ceilings of Dublin: Masterpieces of Stucco

By Ada Louise Huxtable

NEW YORK (NYT) — To wake up under a ceiling of goddesses reclining on rosy clouds against a cerulean sky, chariots drawn by putti racing across the heavens, or to gaze up at chastely draped maidens tending delicate white garlands — this is not the rising experience, as a rule, of less than dukes or kings. To start the morning with the visual fanfare of frescoes overhead, foreshortened figures plunging down to earth in gilded cartouches, or with the snow-and-lace fantasy of sculptured and molded plasterwork emulating nature and ancient Rome, is a very special way to greet the day.

The experience may be familiar to anyone who happens to live in a palazzo, or is lucky enough to have friends who do, or to those who have stayed in a palazzo-turned-hotel or a stately home discreetly opened to paying guests. How wise the architects and owners of these great houses were to leave nothing to chance in the satisfaction of the senses, even to the half-open eye.

What pleased the aristocracy was bound to please the merely rich as well. No proper 18th-century mansion had naked ceilings. And the wonderful power of pleasing was not denied to a good part of the 19th century either; it only ceased to be a stated aim of architectural design in the 20th century with the modernist revolution. Instead of swags and allegories, there were the uplifting objectives of social welfare and a salutary and sanitary lifestyle for all, with a spare aesthetic element expressed through structure and function. A ceiling is a ceiling, obviously, without Daphne or Apollo — particularly when it has shrunk from 18 to 8 feet in height.

Nowhere is there a greater richness of ceilings than in the city of Dublin, in terms of sheer numbers and consistency of style. This is partly because 18th-century Dublin has survived in entire streets of townhouses; only now has the erosion of this heritage speeded up as a result of prosperity and speculation. But Dublin is still a unique Georgian city — surely one of the most useful and pleasing styles ever devised — even though its character, and its ceilings, are increasingly threatened.

Holding Action

With land prices rising and inadequate procedures for preservation, much of Dublin is being destroyed, but the National Trust for Ireland is fighting a brave holding action. Its members, with other concerned organizations such as the Dublin Civic Group, are battling for streets, squares, houses — and ceilings. Some of the finest plasterwork has been saved, some has been carefully demounted as a last resort, and a great deal has been smashed to powder and shards.

But behind the many Georgian facades that still stand in Dublin, these lovely ceilings are legion.

The ceilings were rococo in style, with flowing, foliated curves in the form of acanthus scrollwork, leaves and flowers of elegantly stylized naturalism.

The rococo style reached its high point from about 1750 to 1765 in the work of stuccodores like Robert West. By 1770, however, the lighter, classical style of the brothers Robert and James Adam was the rage. Robert Adam called the earlier work "ponderous."

Jura Officially Is 23d Canton In Switzerland

DELEMONT, Switzerland, Jan. 2 (Reuters) — Switzerland's northern Jura region yesterday became the country's 23d self-governing canton after decades of separatist strife.

It was the first change in Switzerland's internal boundaries since 1833. A national referendum Sept. 24 approved the change for the French-speaking, largely Catholic Jura, which borders France.

In Delemont, capital of the canton, Jurassiens marked their semi-autonomous status with prolonged New Year's celebrations. But there was none of the bomb-throwing and window-smashing that occasionally punctuated demands by extremists to set up a government independent of Bern, the canton where the majority speak German and are Protestant.

Jura does not include three southern districts of the mountainous region that opted to remain part of Bern.

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NYSE Trading Closing Prices January 2

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
					— A—A—A —						
39½	28⅝	ACF	2.10		6.8	7	457	30⅞	30¼	30¾	
23⅝	15½	AMF	1.24		7.7	7	130	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	8⅝	APL			9.9	51	24	10⅝	10	10⅛	
48⅛	32⅜	ARA	1.64		4.4	8	61	37⅜	35⅞	37⅝	+ 1⅜
31⅛	19	ASA	1		4.3		152	24	23⅝	23½	— ⅛
14⅞	8⅛	ATO	.48		4.7	5	50	10½	10¼	10⅛	— ⅛
40	29	AbbtLb	.84		2.5	14	624	33⅞	33¼	33½	— ¼
23⅜	11⅞	AcmeC	1		5.3	6	20	19	18¾	19	+ ¼
6¼	3⅝	AdmDg	.04		1.0	5	16	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
13	11	AdaEx	1.11e		9.3		43	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ⅛
8½	3⅜	AdmMl	.20e		4.6	7	19	4½	4¼	4¾	
32⅜	13¾	Addrsg	.28		1.3	8	122	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	+ ⅛
45⅝	31	AshgLi	2.20		5.7	4	351	38¾	38⅛	38⅜	
26⅜	15⅞	Ahmans	1		5.4	4	17	18½	18⅛	18⅜	+ ⅛
4	2	Aileen					11	2½		2⅝	
31⅞	22½	AirPrd	.60		2.5	9	53	24¼	23¾	24	+ ⅜
26¾	14⅝	AirbFrt	1		5.6	10	49	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	
15¼	11¼	Akzona	.96		7.0	12	40	11½	11⅛	11⅜	— ⅛
18	14½	AlaGas	1.40		9.7	6	34	14⅜	14¼	14½	
9¾	7¾	AlaP dpf.87			11.		15	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
98½	80¼	AlaP pf	9		11.		z60	81¼	81	81	— ¼
113	100½	AlaP pf	11		11.		z60	102½	102¼	102¼	
102½	87	AlaP pf	9.44		10.		z2430	91¼	88½	91¼	+4¼
91	73	AlaP pf	8.28		11.		z130	74	74	74	+1
22¼	13½	Alaskin	.66		4.1	15	138	16	15⅜	16	
40	17	Albany	1		1.9	8	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
9⅞	6¼	Alberto	.36		4.6	11	31	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
46¾	24⅞	Albertsn	.96		2.6	8	21	37⅞	37⅛	37⅜	+ ¼
37	21⅝	AlcanA	2		5.9	5	213	33⅜	33½	33¾	— ⅛
31⅜	21½	AlcaSld	1.16a		4.8	5	49	24¼	24	24	
8½	5¼	Alexdr	.40		5.9	7	122	6⅞	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
26	13¾	AllaCp	1		4.6	8	24	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	+ ⅛
15	3¾	AllegAir				2	243	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅜
29¼	18	Allg pf	1.87		9.0		1	20¾	20¾	20¾	
20¼	13¾	AllgLd	1.28		8.5	7	39	15⅜	14¾	15¼	+ ⅛
38⅜	30	AlgL pf	3		9.9		8	30½	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
23⅜	20¼	AlgL pf2.19			10.		1	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
20¾	15¼	AlgPw	1.72		11.	9	213	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
19⅜	13⅛	AllenGp	1		6.6	6	6	15	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
35	28⅝	Allergan	.50		1.7	14	9	28¾	28½	28¾	
44⅜	27⅝	AlldCh	2		6.9	6	67	29⅞	29	29⅞	+ ⅜
15⅞	9⅞	AlldMnt	.88		6.2	8	13	14⅜	11½	11½	— ⅛
16¾	10⅝	AlldPd	.60		5.5		23	11	10⅝	11	
28	18⅜	AlldStr	1.40		6.4	6	80	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
38⅜	22⅛	AllisCh	1.70		5.7	5	66	29⅝	29	29⅛	+ ⅜
16⅜	8⅝	AllrAu	.60b		5.1	8	4	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
22¼	14½	AlphPr	.72a		4.9	5	7	14⅝	14¾	14⅝	
52	38½	Alcoa	2		4.3	6	269	47½	47	47	— ⅜
21	13¼	AmISug	1		6.6	15	22	15¼	14¾	15¼	+ ⅜
53⅛	31	Amax	2.25		4.4	28	80	48⅜	47¾	47¾	— ⅛
49½	38	Amax pf	3		6.4		5	46½	46½	46¾	+ ⅜
20½	12⅜	Amcord	1.10		6.7	6	4	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	
26⅜	16¼	Amrce	1.20		7.0	5	5	17¾	17¼	17¼	
41¾	31	Amrc pf	2.60		8.1		1	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ½
33¾	23½	AHess	1b		3.7	9	343	27½	26⅞	27	— ⅛
73	52⅞	AHes pf	3.50		5.7		27	61¾	60½	61¼	— ⅜
19¾	9	AmAir	.40		2.9	4	215	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
9½	3¼	AmAir wt					43	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
22¾	19⅛	AsAir pf	2.18		11.		22	19⅞	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
28½	12¾	ABaker	1.20b		9.1	6	7	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	
53	39⅜	ABrnds	4		7.9	7	37	50⅝	50½	50⅝	
25½	22⅛	ABrd pf	1.70		7.1		3	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
43¼	33	ABdcst	1.20		3.5	8	337	34¾	34½	34⅝	— ⅛
42⅜	34⅜	AmCan	2.80		7.8	6	64	36	35¾	35⅞	
4⅝	2⅛	ACentry					71	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅛
45⅞	16⅛	ACredt	1.30		2.9	11	103	44¾	44½	44½	— ⅛
27⅜	22⅝	ACyan	1.50		5.9	8	155	25⅝	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
13½	8	AmDist				24	98	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
36	23⅜	ADT	1.08		4.4	9	17	24⅞	24½	24⅝	+ ⅜
11¾	6½	AdualVI				12		9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
14⅜	14¼	ADul pf.84a			5.8		11	14½	14⅜	14½	
24½	20¾	AElPw	2.18		10.	9	354	21¾	21¼	21¾	+ ⅛
40⅜	27¾	AmExp	1.60		5.6	7	1151	29	28⅛	28⅝	— ⅜
17⅞	9¼	AFamil	.40		6.6	5	652	9⅝	d 8¾	9⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	19	AGIBd	1.96e		9.8		47	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
19	15½	AGnCv	1.32		8.3		20	16	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
29¾	21¼	AGnIns	2		7.2	4	238	27	26½	26⅝	— ¼
36¾	27⅜	AGin pf1.80			5.4		4	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
29½	21⅛	AGin pf .90			3.4		2	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
13	8⅞	AHerlfL	.40		3.8	8	23	10½	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
22⅛	12	AmHoist	1		6.8	6	24	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
32⅜	26½	AHome	1.40		5.0	13	1602	28⅛	27¾	28	— ⅛
32⅜	22⅜	AmHosp	.68		2.6	11	51	26⅜	26	26⅜	+ ⅛
13⅛	4⅜	Aminvst	.30		2.9	20	21	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
35⅜	16⅜	AMI	.60b		1.9	12	595	32⅜	31¼	32	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅜	AmMotrs				6	189	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
47	37⅛	ANatR	3		7.8	6	104	38⅞	d37¾	38¾	— ⅛
18⅜	10⅛	ANSteln	.80a		6.3	12	24	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
53⅛	32¼	ASland	2.60		6.3	6	38	41⅜	41	41⅛	
9⅛	6	ASteril	.32		5.0	9	35	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
37⅞	28	AmStrs	2.24		6.8	5	9	33	32¾	33	+ ½
64⅝	56⅞	ATT	4.60		7.6	8	1872	60¾	60½	60¾	+ ⅛
67⅛	59¾	ATT pf	4		6.3		7	63⅝	63⅜	63⅝	+ ⅛
49⅝	43⅜	ATT pf	3.64		8.3		250	43⅞	43⅝	43⅞	+ ⅛
50¾	45	ATT pf	3.74		8.3		101	45¼	45	45	
13⅜	10¼	AWatWk	.84		7.6	5	5	11	11	11	
23¼	15⅞	Ameron	1		6.3	5	2	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
16¾	9⅝	AmesD	.40		3.2	5	33	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
28⅜	27⅛	Ametk	1.80		6.8		10	27⅜	27	27⅜	
20⅜	14½	Amfac	1		6.0	6	26	17	16⅝	16¾	— ⅛
26	12⅛	AMIC	.20		1.1	10	314	26	26	26	+ ⅛
40	24	AMPInc	.60		2.0	12	311	30¼	30⅛	30½	— ⅛
16½	12	Ampco	.60		3.9	8	4	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
19⅜	9¾	Ampex				10	79	14⅛	14	14⅛	
6⅜	1⅜	AmrepCp				13	17	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
20⅛	14⅜	Amstar	1.35		8.2	11	53	16⅜	16	16⅜	+ ⅜
8⅛	6⅜	Amsl pf	.68		9.9		1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
45	29⅛	Amsted	1.72		4.9	8	34	35½	34⅞	34⅞	— ½
31⅜	24⅜	AnchrH	1.60		6.2	5	14	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	
26	18⅜	AndCiry	1		4.8	7	48	21¾	20⅜	21	+ ⅜
8½	5⅜	Angelica	.30		4.8	7	33	6½	6⅜	6¼	— ⅛
13¼	6¾	Anixter	.32		3.3	6	44	9¾	9	9⅜	+ ⅛
27¼	7⅜	AnsulCo	.52t		2.0	16	75	26½	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
26½	13½	Apache	.50		2.4	11	14	20½	20¼	20½	— ⅛
22½	8¾	ApldDis				9	358	11	9⅝	11	+ 1¼
49¾	25⅜	ApldDig	pf1		4.3		9	27½	27¼	23½	
11	3¾	AmMfg					27	5¼	5	5¼	— ⅛
26⅜	15	ArcataC	.96		5.8	6	9	19¼	19	19¼	
19½	12¾	ArchrD	.20b		1.5	8	30	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅛
11¾	5	ArcticEnt					6	5	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
8½	4⅜	Ardmre					6	36	8¼	8¼	
21⅜	18¾	ArizPS	1.88		9.2	6	145	20¼	20¼	20¼	
18½	9¾	ArkBst	.60b		5.6	5	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
36⅝	28⅜	ArkLGs	2.20		6.8	8	12	32¼	31⅝	32¼	+ ⅜
5¼	2⅜	ArlenRty					668	2½	2½	2½	
22⅜	17	Armco	1.36		6.7	5	145	20⅜	19¾	20⅛	+ ½
30⅜	25⅜	Arm pf	2.10		8.0		3	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	
21⅜	14⅜	ArmstCk	1		6.2	8	60	16¼	15⅞	16¼	+ ⅛
18	12⅝	ArnCh	1.20		5.1	4	28	23½	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
25⅜	15¼	AroCorp	1		5.5	10	5	18⅛	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
23⅜	12	Arvin	1		7.3	4	29	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
37	22¼	Arvin pf	2		8.2		4	24½	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
28⅝	13¼	Asarco	.40		2.9		368	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
51½	27	AshOil	2.40		4.8	6	235	50¾	50¼	50¾	— ⅛
34½	31	AshOil	wt				3	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ⅛
25¼	22⅛	ASBdG	1.50		8.9	7	155	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	+ ⅛
20¼	13	Athlone	1		5.1	5	22	19¾	19¾	19½	
23⅜	17¾	AtCyEl	1.74		9.5	9	37	18½	18	18¼	+ ⅛
57⅜	43⅛	AtlRich	2.40		4.3	9	636	56⅛	56	56⅛	— ½
195	151¾	AtlRc pf	3		1.6	4	9	190¾	190¾	191	—2
48⅜	31¾	AtlRc pf	2.80		4.2		15	67½	66¾	67	— ½
15⅜	9¾	AtlasCo					11	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
36⅝	23	AutoDta	.52	1.8	15	270	29	29	28½	29	— ⅜
35	15⅜	AvcoCp	1		4.4	2	231	22⅜	22	22⅜	
78	41	Avco pf	3.20		6.6		1	48½	48½	48½	
67½	49	Avco pf	4.20		7.0		11	60	59¾	59¾	— ⅜
19½	12¼	Avery	.52		3.5	9	9	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
23⅜	13¾	Avnet	.70		4.4	6	77	15⅝	15½	15¾	+ ⅛
63	43⅝	Avon	2.60		5.1	14	886	51	50⅝	51	+ ¼
					— B—B—B —						
3	1⅛	BT Mig					32	1¼	1¼	1¼	
11⅜	5	Bache	.40a		5.8	4	40	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
35⅝	25⅜	BakrInt	.44		1.4	12	319	31⅞	31¾	31¾	
34⅜	27⅜	BaldwU	1		5.0	5	15	30⅜	30¼	30½	— ⅛
34⅜	24⅛	BldU pf	2.06		6.8		16	30⅜	30⅛	30½	— ⅛
39⅜	18⅛	BallCp	1.20		5.3	6	8	22⅝	22¼	22½	
71⅜	15⅜	BallyMf	.10		.2	18	493	43¾	40¼	43⅜	+ 2½
27⅜	23⅜	BallGE	2.28		9.3	7	51	24⅜	24⅛	24½	+ ⅛
26¼	17⅛	BanCal	.72		3.8	5	1	18¾	18⅝	18¾	+ ⅛
16⅜	11¼	Bandag	.56		3.7	8	28	13⅜	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
31⅜	17⅜	BangPnt	.60		2.8	4	24	21½	21	21½	+ ⅛
42½	25	BanP pf	2		7.0		1	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
38	29⅜	BnkNY	2.44a		7.3	6	24	33½	33⅛	33⅜	+ ⅛
17⅜	13	BkofVa	1.04		7.5	5	4	13⅜	13¾	13⅜	— ⅛
29⅛	20⅜	BnkAm	1.10		4.3	8	1272	26	25¾	25⅞	— ⅛
37	33⅜	BankTr	3		8.9	5	31	33⅝	33	33⅜	
29¼	25⅝	BkTr pf	2.50		9.8		3	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
12⅛	8¼	Banner	.12		1.2	12	19	10½	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
27⅛	21¼	Barber	1.60		6.1	10	9	26¼	26	26¼	+ ⅛
18⅜	10¾	BardCR	.32		2.8	9	158	11½	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
28	16½	BarnsGp	1		4.8	6	9	21	21	21	— ⅜
21⅜	14⅜	BarryW	.72		7.3	11	61	21	20¾	20¾	— ⅜
45⅜	19	BasicIn	1.40		3.1	14	28	44⅞	44⅜	44⅝	— ⅛
45⅜	35⅞	BatesMf	.80		1.2	6	1	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	+ ⅛
54⅛	32⅜	Bausch	1.72		4.3	8	108	40⅛	39	40½	+1½
49¾	32⅜	BaxtTrv	.40		1.0	15	469	40¾	39½	40	—1
9⅝	5⅛	BaycolP				9	17	4	3⅞	4	
5⅜	2⅛	BayStG	1.96		10.	7	2	19⅝	18⅞	18⅞	
22¼	19¼	BayStG	wt				10	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
11⅝	7⅛	BaykCg	.48		5.0	7	10	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
28¾	22	BeatFd	1.88		4.8	9	792	22⅜	22	22⅜	— ⅛
68½	49	BeatFp	pf3.38		6.9		114	49	49	49	— ⅛
34⅜	21⅜	Beckm	.28		1.2	17	127	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	— ⅛
41	30⅝	BechnD	.84		2.4	11	64	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	+ ⅛
27	21⅜	Beech	.80b		3.2	8	26	24⅞	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
6	2⅜	Beker					301	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
49¼	27	BelcoP	1.20a		3.1	5	33	38¾	38¼	38½	— ½
26½	19⅛	Belden	1.44		7.2	5	2	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	
23⅜	13⅜	BellHow	.96		6.8	7	19	15⅜	15½	15⅜	+ ⅛
9⅛	4⅜	Bellind	.12a		2.0	5	14	6⅛	5¾	6⅛	+ ⅛
55⅜	47⅛	BellCd	4.56		8.3	8	2	54¾	54¾	54⅞	
24⅜	18½	Bemis	1.40		6.9	6	6	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+ ⅛
43⅜	32⅝	Bendix	2.56		7.1	6	86	36⅛	36⅛	36¼	— ⅛
43⅜	16⅞	BenfCo	1.80		7.8	6	85	23⅛	22¾	23	+ ⅛
26⅜	86¼	Benef	pf2.50		5.5		z30	100½	100½	100½	+ ½
115½	23½	Benef	pf2.50		10.		z200	25	24½	25	+ ½
28⅜		BengtB				8	73	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
5⅜	2¾	BerkeyP				6	22	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
9⅜	3⅛	BerkeyPh				7	60	24¼	23⅜	24¼	— ⅛
34⅜	20½	BestPd	.16		.7	9	60	24¼	23⅜	24¼	+ ⅛
27⅛	19⅝	BethSt	1		5.0	5	290	19¾	19½	19¾	
48⅜	25	BigTbr	.80		5.0	8	38	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ⅛
16⅜	14½	Binney	1		5.5	4	6	18⅛	18¼	18¼	
25⅜	17⅛	BisFSL			4.0	11	543	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
27⅜	14⅛	BlackDr	.68		5.4	5	13	23⅜	23½	23½	
32	16⅜	BlairJn	1.28		7.1	6	16	14½	14⅛	14½	
13⅛	8⅛	BlfScl	1		5.7	11	57	24	23⅞	24	+ ⅜
34⅜	19	BlokHR	1.36		6.8	5	52	20¾	20½	20½	— ⅛
24⅜	18¼	BlueB	1.40		2.3	7	22	8¾	8½	8⅝	
9⅜	4½	Blumbrd	.20			4	6	5	5	5	+ ⅛
7⅜	4¼	BobbleBr					3776	7¼	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅛
26	25	BoeIn	1.20a		4.6	6	85	27½	26¾	27¼	+ ⅜
33½	22¼	BolerC	1.25		6.6	6	1064	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	+ ⅛
31⅜	25¼	Borden	1.72		7.0	5	51	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜	
34⅜	25⅜	BorgW				4	30	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
9⅜	2⅜	Bormans					46	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
26⅛	22⅜	BosEd	2.44		10.	9	2400	24¾	24⅜	24¾	+ ⅛
97	82	BosE pf	8.88		10.		1	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	+2¾
12½	10⅜	BosE pf	1.17		11.		4	10¾	10¾	10¾	
15½	13½	BosE pr	1.46		11.		1	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
18⅜	6⅜	BostCr	.36		2.8	6	69	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	
33⅜	20⅛	BraniF	.36		3.1	7	10	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	+ ⅛
31⅛	24	BraunC	.80		4.2	9	24	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	+ ⅛
33½	20⅛	BrckSf	1.08		3.4	13	536	33⅝	33¼	33⅝	— ⅛
40⅜	28	BrigMf	1.22		4.9		4	40¾	40½	40½	+ ⅛
40½	25	BrigPet	.45g		2.4	5	72	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
16⅜	13¾	BrkfPet	.24a		6.4	5	21	16¾	16½	16½	+ ⅛
14⅜	10⅜	BrkwGl	1.40		10.	4	28	19	18⅝	19	
21½	15⅜	BrkwUG	1.90		9.5		6	26½	26¼	26½	+ ⅛
27⅜	24⅜	BrkUG	pf2.47		4.9	5	6	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
23⅝	8½	BrmShp	.20		3.2	5	3	9½	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
10⅜	7⅛	BrnGp	1.80		7.2	5	57	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	+ ⅛
30	21¼	BrnGp	pf		4.8	10	131	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
16	9¼	BrnSwk	.70		5.3	6	173	13½	12½	13⅛	+ ⅛
18½	12¼	BrnswK	pf2.40		8.5		2	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	
34⅜	27¾	BrushW	1.40		5.9	6	35	25¾	25¼	25¾	+ ⅛
29	17¼	BrushW	pf2.50		5.4	7	81	16¼	15½	16¼	+ ⅜
21⅛	15¾	BucyEr	.88		6.4	5	1	25	25	25	+ ¼
36⅜	22	BuffPo	1.60a				20	6¼	5¾	6⅛	+ ⅛
9⅜	5	Bulova									

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
15	10	Bundy	.88		8.0	5	1	11	11	11	+ ⅛
21½	17¾	BunkrH	1.80		10.		8	18	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
19¾	9½	BunkR	.50		3.2	7	71	15¾	14⅞	15¾	+1⅛
25½	18	BnkR	pf1.50		7.6		2	19¾	19½	19¾	+1⅛
22⅜	16¾	BurlInd	1.40		8.1	7	732	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+ ⅛
46¼	35	BurlNo	1.80		4.9	6	137	36½	35½	36½	+1
7⅞	6⅜	BrlNo	pf .55		8.1		19	6⅝	6¾	6⅜	
47	36	BrlNo	pf2.85		7.6		6	37⅜	37	37⅜	+ ⅛
23¾	15½	Burndy	.88		4.7	8	4	18¾	18¾	18⅝	— ⅛
13⅜	2⅛	BrnsRL	.20		6.2		288	3¼	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
88	58⅜	Burrgh	1.60		2.2	13	353	73⅜	71½	73⅜	+ ⅛
28½	12⅜	Butlerin	.80		4.0	7	14	20¾	20	20	— ⅛
16½	6⅞	Buttes					78	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
					— C—C—C —						
64⅜	43¼	CBS	2.60		5.1	7	130	51	50½	51	+ ¼
11⅜	4¾	CCI				3	121	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
14	8⅜	CI Rly	.10e		.9		15	11½	11¼	11¼	
37½	29	CIT	2.40		7.6	8	26	31⅜	31½	31½	+ ⅛
13½	7	CLC	.24		2.0	16	28	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
12⅜	6¾	CNA Fn			3		235	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+

هكذا من الأصل

BUSINESS

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FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1979

'The Companies Sense the Worse Now'

Oil Prices Soaring as Iran Output Slows

By Anthony J. Parisi

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (NYT) — With no oil coming out of Iran, prices on the open market have started to soar and supplies are tightening.

Conditions have not been this grim since the Arab oil embargo five years ago, international oil traders say. What little oil is available, they added, now carries premiums of up to $2 on top of the basic price of about $13 a barrel.

These increases are not expected to have an immediate impact on consumers, since more than 90 percent of all oil traded in the world is sold under long-term contracts at more-or-less fixed prices. The so-called spot market does influence the price of all petroleum products in the long run. The spot market is also a closely watched barometer of the prevailing mood among oil insiders.

"The companies sense the worst now," a trader observed Friday.

Sources — most of whom insisted on anonymity to protect their own dealings — said that the companies now seemed to fear that the shutdown in Iran might drag on longer than originally expected. Even if the leadership changes soon, they point out, it might take some time for a new government to restore production.

By then, some repair work may be needed in the oilfields, and that might require the expertise of foreign workers — who have already started to flee Iran and who may be unwelcome there for some time regardless of a new government's position.

"It's much more serious than the last time," said John Lichtblau, executive director of the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation. "There's total pessimism about the present regime getting production going again."

OPEC November Output

According to estimates from the U.S. Department of Energy, Iran's oil exports dipped below a million barrels a day one week in December and one week in November. But during most of this tumultuous two-month period, exports have remained high enough so that increases elsewhere in the world have generally been able to close the supply gap.

[Petroleum Intelligence Weekly, an industry newsletter, reports that record oil production in Saudi Arabia and Iraq with surging output in Kuwait helped cushion the effects of Iran's output plunge in November on total production among OPEC members, AP-Dow Jones reported.

[According to PIW's monthly calculation of OPEC production, oil output slipped only 363,000 barrels daily from October to 31.6 MBD in November. Saudi Arabia's output climbed 973,000 barrels daily to 10.25 MBD; Kuwait's rose 539,000 barrels to 2.65 MBD; and Iraq's rose 100,000 barrels to 3.1 MBD. Together these made up for 77 percent of Iran's drop of 2.1 MBD to only 3.4 MBD in November. Iran's normal output is 6 MBD.]

Now, the situation is much bleaker.

"We've lost five million barrels a day from Iran," Mr. Lichtblau said. "I don't think the world can make that up, at least not right away."

Traders believe that production in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq and elsewhere has increased by a total of perhaps three million barrels a day in the wake of the Iranian cutbacks. In addition, the world was enjoying a small surplus of oil before the strife in Iran. Still, sources said, the world must now deal with a shortfall that is probably more than a million barrels a day.

For a while, that can be handled by drawing down inventories, sources pointed out. "But if it goes on for a month, you'll see some people beginning to hurt," one said.

Before the recent disturbances broke out, Iran was producing more than six million, and exporting more than five million, barrels a day. That made it the world's fourth-largest oil producer after Saudi Arabia, the United States and the Soviet Union and the second-largest oil exporter after the Saudis. Iran provided nearly 12 percent of the world's oil supplies outside the Communist Bloc.

Most of Iran's oil went to Europe and Japan, but this non-Arab nation also supplied 70 percent of Israel's oil and 100 percent of South Africa's. Only about 900,000 barrels of Iranian oil made its way into the United States, accounting for roughly 10 percent of imports and about 5 percent of its total oil supply.

The companies are now scurrying about, reallocating supplies internally and preparing plans to allocate among their outside customers should that become necessary, a trader for a major oil company said. British Petroleum, which heads the consortium that has operated in Iran, has already invoked "force majeure" on oil deliveries. [BP today informed all its crude oil customers that due to the situation in Iran, supplies will be cut by 30 to 35 percent during the first quarter of 1979, United Press International reported from London. The company said it is seeking alternative sources of supply to help compensate for the Iranian shortfall.]

British Petroleum has a 40-percent interest in the Iranian consortium. Its partners are the Royal-Dutch Shell Group (14 percent); Compagnie Francaise des Petroles (6 percent); Exxon, Texaco, Mobil, Gulf and the Standard Oil of California, each of which has 7 percent, and the Iricon group, a collection of smaller U.S. companies that together hold a total of 5 percent.

The scurrying would naturally be greatest among these companies, but although bargaining has been hectic by all accounts, insiders said few sales were actually being consummated. "Crude is so scarce today that I'd say nothing is actually being sold," one company trader said.

Mexico Reserves Doubled

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 2 (Reuters) — Mexico's state oil company, Pemex, said revised statistics show the nation's proven oil reserves are 40.1 billion barrels compared with 20.1 billion barrels previously, following incorporation of finds in Chicontepec and the Campeche continental shelf.

Pemex also said statistics show probable reserves at 44.6 billion barrels compared with 37.3 billion barrels previously estimated and potential reserves remained unchanged at 200 billion barrels.

Dollar Off; Trade Slow

LONDON, Jan. 2 (AP-DJ) — Central bank support helped to keep the dollar fairly steady today after a weak opening, dealers said. Trading volume appeared to be moderate, partly as the result of inclement weather throughout Europe and the closure of Swiss banks for a holiday.

Pressure on the dollar developed early over concern about Iran. Dealers said that the consequences of a further struggle for power among the various factions within Iran were unforeseeable and that uncertainty was adding to pressure on the dollar.

According to reliable sources, European central banks purchased a total of slightly less than $200 million to prop up the U.S. currency. In particular, the Bundesbank was said to have bought about $90 million though it did not intervene at the Frankfurt fixing level of 1.8084 Deutsche marks. After trading as low as 1.8000 DM, the dollar finished at 1.8175 DM, down slightly from Friday's late level of 1.8220 DM.

The Swiss National Bank disclosed that its purchases of dollars to prevent the Swiss franc from rising have been much larger than some analysts had estimated. During the fourth 1978 quar. , the central bank said it purchased the equivalent of $6.5 billion when converted at the year-end exchange rate. However, its holdings were reduced by capital exports of $1.04 billion so that its net increase in foreign exchange reserves in the quarter came to about $5.46 billion.

In previous quarters, the Swiss National Bank had been able to reduce its dollar holdings so that the fourth quarter net intervention figure was greater than the yearly total. For 1978 as a whole, the central bank's purchases of foreign currency came to the equivalent of $11.8 billion. However this was reduced by capital exports of $6.58 billion so that its net intervention for the year came to $5.22 billion.

Though the dollar was slightly lower against several currencies, sterling fell sharply in the late afternoon to $2.0363 from $2.0400 Friday.

Company Report

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Chessie System

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue.....	448.00	384.00
Profits.....	54.8	39.5
Per share	2.79	2.03
Year	**1978**	**1977**
Revenue.....	1,600	1,500
Profits.....	70.5	87.0
Per share	3.59	4.51

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Iran Project Reportedly Stopped

Japan's Mitsui Group is preparing to delay the start of operations at a $3.3-billion petrochemical complex at Bandar Shapur on the Gulf, according to Asahi Shimbun, the Japanese newspaper. A council of managing directors of the five Mitsui companies involved in what is reportedly Japan's largest single overseas investment decided that only a liquefied petroleum gas plant could go into operation as planned in a few months. The rest of the giant project will have to be "frozen." The Asahi report said 70 percent of construction work has been completed. Du Pont, meanwhile, says it halted production at the Polyacryl Iran Corp. fibers plant near Isfahan due to a shortage of fuel.

Chrysler Sells Financial Units

Chrysler says it is selling its European financial operations to Peugeot-Citroen for an estimated $80 million giving the French concern financing companies in Belgium, France, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Britain and West Germany as of Dec. 31. The companies' turnover totals about $1 billion annually. The French auto firm earlier acquired Chrysler's European automotive operations. The sale is subject to approval by the governments involved as well as some of Chrysler's long-term lenders, the Detroit company says. Chrysler will retain a 50-percent ownership of four finance subsidiaries in Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy and West Germany for up to a year and has agreed to supply management support through a transition period ending June 30, 1981. Meanwhile, Chrysler followed General Motor's lead and raised U.S. prices an average 1.2 percent. Ford Motor is expected to follow soon.

VW Warns of Production Stoppage

Volkwagenwerk says it will suspend production in six West German plants Jan. 15 unless agreement is reached before then to end the five-week old iron and metal workers strike. The production stoppage, affecting 108,000 employees, would be brought on by a shortage of materials due to the strike.

Wall Street a Roller Coaster Last Year

By John A. Jones

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 — It was a wild ride for Wall Street investors in 1978. After the dust settle, the most widely watched market barometer — the Dow Jones average of 30 industrial stocks — had fallen 3.2 percent over the year, but the chart traced a roller-coaster course during the 12 months.

Stock traders were worried during the past year about inflation and steadily rising interest rates, aggravated by the dollar's decline on currency markets and fears of a 1979 recession. Yet the corporations whose stocks make up the blue chip Dow 30 had a good year and paid out more of their increased profits in dividends.

"If you'd said a year ago that the dollar would decline by one-third, interest rates would rise from 6 percent to 11 percent, the price of oil would go up 15 percent and inflation would continue to rise throughout the year, the assumption would be that the stock market likely would have a substantial decline," Mr. Farrell said. "We took an extremely negative news background and had a whipsaw market, but it surprised a lot of professionals by doing as well as it did."

The market started 1978 with a steep decline through the winter, hitting a low of 742.12 Feb. 28. A spring rally followed, to top 850 by the end of May. A month of decline to the low 800's preceded a sharp summer rally that peaked at 907.74 Sept. 8.

Then came the drop that went down in exchange history as the October Massacre. It bottomed at 785.26 on Nov. 14. After a couple of more ups and downs, a late rally brought the Dow to its year-end close of 805.01, down from 831.17 at the end of 1977.

Records were set in New York Stock Exchange trading volume. The heaviest day in the exchange's history was Aug. 3, when 66.37 million shares changed hands, surpassing the previous record of 44.5 million share set in February 1976. Total volume for 1978 was 7.2 million shares, far above the previous mark of 5.36 billion shares in 1976.

Reflecting stronger interest in the often lower-priced secondary stocks not traded on the NYSE, however, the American Stock Exchange showed a strong gain for the year, with its market-value index closing at 150.56, up 17.7 percent from the end of 1977. The National Association of Securities Dealer index of over-the-counter securities closed the year at 117.97, up 12.3 percent.

The Amex had some of the hottest action of the year when investors started betting heavily on gambling issues — the stocks of companies involved in opening new casinos on the East Coast. Star of the show was Resorts International, whose casino in Atlantic City, N.J., was the first to be opened outside Nevada.

Despite such worries as guidelines, dollar-defense packages and near-record interest-rate levels, "still and all, it was hardly a disastrous year in the market for most participants," said analysts at Loeb Rhoades in their review of the past year. They noted that the average mutual fund did better than the widely watched market averages, for the fourth year in a row.

For the coming year, Wall Street pundits seem cautiously optimistic, despite widespread predictions of a recession in 1979.

"Essentially, another year like 1978," said Robert Farrell, manager of market analysis for Merrill Lynch. "We may not satisfy the super bears who expect total collapse, but we won't satisfy the super bulls either."

"If money market rates ease off, you could see an explosive rally of some consequence in 1979," said William LeFevre, market analyst at Granger & Co. Mr. LeFevre said he expects 1979 to be "a better year, on balance, but not straight up." The year-end rally should run into the second week of January, he said, and 1979 as a whole is likely to see relatively narrow market swings between the high 700s and the low 900s on the Dow barometer.

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Commodity Futures' Volume a Record

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (AP-DJ) — For U.S. commodity markets, 1978 was a year of many records. Volume on the nation's 11 futures exchanges climbed 35 percent to a record high of more than 57.5 million contracts with a value of about $1.6 trillion. U.S. farmers harvested record corn and soybean crops and had record grain supplies at year-end. Gold prices reached new highs as the dollar sank to new lows in currency markets. Beef prices climbed to records as cattlemen reduced their herds.

The number of futures exchanges expanded by one as the Amex Commodities Exchange, a unit of the American Stock Exchange, joined the field. The Chicago Board of Trade continued to be by far the nation's largest futures market, although its share of total volume slipped to 47 percent from 54 percent in 1977, principally because the year's hottest markets — gold and cattle — were located elsewhere.

Futures exchanges benefited from Americans' increasing interest in gold, with bullion futures volume more than tripling while combined open interest in gold on the two exchanges exceeded that of soybeans, leaving only silver as the only commodity with more contracts outstanding.

Golds price started the year at $168.60 an ounce at the first London fixing of 1978, but as the dollar's health deteriorated the yellow metal climbed a record $243.65 an ounce in London Oct. 31, only to fall sharply after President Carter the next day announced a massive dollar-support program, including increased gold sales. Prices slid back below $200 an ounce.

Oil-exporting nations turned the precious-metal market around with their decision of a 14.5-percent oil-price boost that exceeded most expectations. Gold climbed back up to end the year at $226.00 an ounce in London, a gain of 37 percent for the year as a whole.

Silver prices generally moved along with golds, though less sharply as speculators interest switched from silver markets to gold.

By the end of the year, silver's price was up 27 percent at $6.074 an ounce, as measured by Handy and Harman's base price.

The year also was marked by substantially increased trading in financial futures as securities dealers, mortgage bankers and others moved to protect their holdings by hedging in futures markets for mortgage certificates, treasury bonds and treasury bills.

Prices for farm products averaged about 20 percent higher in December than they did a year earlier. In futures markets, corn and soybean prices generally followed seasonal patterns, rising in the early part of the year, falling as the record crop sizes became evident and then recovering somewhat by year-end. Wheat prices climbed more steadily and by a greater amount as the United States found itself the only one of the world's major growers with supplies to sell.

Meat prices were anything but steady, moving sharply higher, with beef finishing up 28 percent at $55.55 a hundred weight. Some prices opposed the generally higher trend, though, with raw coffee bean and sugar prices succumbing to plentiful supplies.

China-U.S. Talks Set

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (Reuters) — U.S. and Chinese officials will meet here beginning Jan. 22 to continue discussions on textile trade between the two countries, with the U.S. "seeking to establish orderly growth for Chinese textile exports to this country," special trade representative Robert Strauss announced today.

Pemex FRN Planned

PARIS, Jan. 2 (Reuters) — The Mexican national oil group, Pemex, will launch a $100-million floating-rate note this week, with the coupon at one-quarter point above the London interbank offered rate or 7 percent, whichever is higher, banking sources said here. Indicated issue price is at par.

First Time Since 1973-74

Investors Abroad Lower Holdings of U.S. Equities

By Karen W. Arenson

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (NYT) — While heavy selling of U.S. stocks by overseas investors has apparently abated since the Carter administration announced its dollar-support program Nov. 1, a new study by the Securities Industry Association shows that foreigners were net sellers of U.S. stocks in the third quarter for the first time in several years.

Net selling of U.S. equities by foreigners had not occurred since the stock market decline of 1973-1974, according to the trade group's report. Brokers say that this year's selling surge from abroad started in the summer, coinciding with the rapid decline of the dollar, and continued through October.

However, they say that since the administration's announcement of its Nov. 1 package, foreign activity has simply dropped off.

"Foreign business has dried up, just as business has dried up on the New York Stock Exchange," says Harry Anderson, vice chairman of Merrill Lynch & Company. Alan Ackerman, director of foreign research and investment at Herzfeld & Stern, says that "while the dollar was depreciating so dramatically, foreigners wanted to pull out of our markets and sit on the sidelines. What I find now is that there is still a lot of fence-sitting."

Indeed, according to the association's report, foreigners started 1978 in much the same quiet posture. Although equity purchases by foreigners outweighed sales in the first three months of 1978, total buying and selling activity by foreigners amounted to only $5.9 billion. In the second quarter, foreign purchases exceeded foreign sales by some $1.1 billion, but total activity soared to $11.3 billion. That hefty trading pace continued into the third quarter, with total volume of $12 billion, although sales reached $6.08 billion and purchases fell to $5.99 billion.

Observers say this foreign activity has had a major impact in establishing stock market trends. "In the spring, the foreigners ignited the big market rally," notes Jeffrey Schaefer, economist for the association, who wrote the report along with Elizabeth Rosenthal of the group's staff. Says Mr. Schaefer: "Foreigners were large buyers in March and their purchases in April hit an all-time high."

Non-U.S. residents invested heavily in Treasury securities in the third quarter. Sales of Treasury bonds and notes outpaced purchases by $817 million in the second quarter of 1978. But purchases of these securities ran $1.6 billion ahead of sales between July and September, pushing total foreign holdings of these government securities to some $42 billion, according to figures published in the report.

NYSE Gains But Volume Off Sharply

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (Reuters) — Late strength in a few key issues fueled a final hour rally that provided the New York Stock Exchange with a small gain in very light trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average added 6.32 to 811.33 and advancing issues led declines 900 to 543 but volume slumped to 18.34 million shares from 30.03 million Friday.

The Federal Reserve was active in the government securities market, twice adding reserves through overnight repurchase pacts with the key federal funds rate at 11½ percent and again at 12 percent. Fed funds closed at 12 percent. After the close, the Fed said it plans to arrange overnight repurchase agreements tomorrow morning.

Skil Corp. jumped 7⅜ to 26⅝ after Emerson Electric announced it agreed to buy Skil for stock valued at $30 per Skil share. Emerson eased ⅛ to 35½. Masonite climbed 3⅜ to 24⅛ on rumors that Occidental Petroleum is interested in it. Occidental, which declined to comment on the rumors, added ¾ to 16½. Chessie System added 1⅛ to 28¼ after reporting sharply higher fourth quarter profits and forecasting gains in 1979.

American Stock Exchange prices were higher with the market-value index up 1.47 to 153.03 and the average price per share gaining 12 cents.

Construction Outlays Rise 1.4% in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (Reuters) — U.S. construction spending rose 1.4 percent in November to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $212.8 billion, the Commerce Department said today. The increase compared with a revised gain of 0.3 percent in October and moved spending 19.5 percent higher than in November, 1977.

The November gain was the largest since the 1.9 percent increase in July. The department said private construction was up 2.2 percent in November and 17.7 percent from a year earlier, while public construction fell 1.3 percent in the month but was up 26.5 percent on the year.

Financial Consultants
To Acquisition Oriented Public and Private Companies
DAVIC ASSOCIATES
ALBERT M. ZLOTNICK
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717 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10022
212-758-8100

We are pleased to announce
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BROWN BROTHERS HARRIMAN & CO.

New York Boston Philadelphia Chicago
St. Louis Los Angeles
London Zurich Grand Cayman

Effective January 1, 1979

PUBLIC AUCTION
Tues., Jan. 9, Wed., Jan 10
Beginning at 10:30 AM (each day)
Machinery no longer required in the business of
MAGNAVOX ELECTRONICS CO. LTD.
BARKING, ESSEX, ENGLAND
(7 miles from Central London)
258 LATE MODEL MACHINE TOOLS, PRESSES, DIECASTERS, PLATING
— Partial Listing —
39 — Brown & Sharpe Automatic Screw Machines (to 1968)
9 — Wickman, New Britain Automatic Bar Machines (to 1969)
8 — Petermann Swiss-Type Automatics (to 1974)
4 — 100-Ton to 400-Ton Straight Side Presses (to 1969)
3 — 90-Ton & 100-Ton Open Front Presses (to 1957)
7 — 18-32-40-55-60-80 Ton OBI Presses (to 1976)
4 — CVA 10-50 Ton High Speed Dieing Presses (to 1969)
13 — Herbert, Frech, Idra, Buehler Diecasters (to 1977)
2 — SIP, Newall Precision Jig Borers (1956, 1963)
3 — Cincinnati Universal, K&T Rotary Head-Mills (to 1956)
4 — Cincinnati Powermatic Production Mills (to 1972)
4 — Cincinnati Centerless Grinders (to 1965)
12 — Jones & Shipman, Brown & Sharpe ,Churchill, Landis Universal, Surface, Cylindrical Grinders (to 1969)
6 — Deckel, Cincinnati, etc. Cutter Grinders (to 1969)
4 — Wickman OPG, Ewag Spherical Grinders (to 1970)
4 — Kummel Double Spindle Precision Chuckers (to 1972)
9 — DSG, Herbert, Harrison Turret & Engine Lathes (to 1973)
3 — Artos Wire Cutting & Stripping Machines (to 1970)
5 — Bracker Radial Rivetting Machines (1969)
2 — Butler, Gould & Eberhardt Shapers (to 1975)
3 — Supfina Superfinishers (to 1970); 5 — Huller Tappers (to 1976); 27 — Progress Pollard, Herbert Drills (to 1976); 4 — Bridgeport, Van Norman Vertical Mills (to 1966); Agem Eurospark EDM (1974); Ajax 4' Radial Drill (1967); Schubert Parts Flatteners (to 1964); Sciaky Spot Welders (to 1969); Thiel Punch Shaper (1968); Barrel Platers; Plating Rectifiers; 2 — Broom & Wade 200 HP Air Compressors (1968, 1969); Heat Treat Furnaces; Sip Rotary Tables; Engineer's Microscopes; Optical Comparators; Trucks, Offices, etc.
Inspection: Monday, January 8th, 9 am to 4:30 pm
Phone or Telex for Additional Information
Norman Levy Associates Overseas
P.O. Box 119, London SW1H 9AJ
Tel. 01-0839-5151 Telex 887291 Levy G
Auctioneers/Valuers
Detroit USA: Tel. (313) 353-8640 Telex 23-0701

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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The First National Bank of Boston
Kredietbank SA Luxembourgeoise
Marine Midland Bank
The Royal Bank of Scotland Limited
The Sumitomo Trust & Banking Company, Limited

Agent

The First National Bank of Boston

November 1978

NEW YORK, Jan. 2, 1979 —
Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Tue	Year Ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	N.A.	N.A.
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	1.40	2.05
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd	.44	.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	317.00	259.00
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	227.36	214.76
Steel scrap No. Invy Pitt.	85-86	60-61
Lead spot, lb.	.38	.33
Copper elect., lb	71¾-74¾	63¾
Tin (Straits), lb	6.95¼	5.9708
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	34½-35	.30½
Silver N.Y., oz.	5.966	4.910
Gold N.Y., oz.	226.80	169.20
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's Index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)		
January 2, 1979	977.2F	878.3F

p — Preliminary
f — Final
* — Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES
January 2, 1978

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
MAINE POTATOES					
50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	5.57	5.63	5.55	5.63	+.08
Apr	5.88	5.88	5.83	5.88	+.03
May	6.73	6.88	6.72	6.87	+.18
May	7.99	7.99	7.99	7.99	+.04

Est. sales: 1,406; sales Fri. 870.

Total open interest Fri. 11,617, off 100 from Thur.

COFFEE 'C'
37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.

Mar	135.00	135.00	133.25	134.97	+2.09
May	131.80	132.50	130.80	132.13	+1.66
Jul	129.25	130.40	129.25	130.45	+1.12
Sep	129.40	130.45	129.25	130.20	+1.30
Dec	128.50	130.00	128.25	129.90	+0.90
Mar	128.50	129.50	129.00	129.17	+0.67
May	128.00	129.75	128.00	129.38	+1.38

Est. sales: 770; sales Fri. 578.

Total open interest Fri. 6,581, up 100 from Thur.

SUGAR NO. 11
112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

Mar	8.39	8.40	8.33	8.38	—0.05
May	8.55	8.60	8.54	8.59	—0.04
Jul	8.79	8.82	8.77	8.80	
Sep	9.01	9.07	8.98	9.07	+0.01
Oct	9.11	9.17	9.10	9.16	—0.02
Mar	9.79	9.80	9.76	9.80	—0.06

Est. sales: 2,000; sales Fri. 1,597.

Total open interest Fri. 31,498, up 46 from Thur.

COCOA
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

Mar	174.75	175.50	173.10	173.35	—3.40
May	174.75	175.75	173.75	174.05	—3.25
Jul	174.80	175.00	174.50	174.20	—3.00
Sep	175.25	175.50	174.20	174.10	—3.00
Dec	173.50	173.50	173.00	172.85	—2.65

Est. sales: 638; sales Fri. 1,096.

Total open interest Fri. 8,064, off 67 from Thur.

ORANGE JUICE.
15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

Jan	117.00	119.00	116.55	117.50	+2.45
Mar	121.20	122.00	119.60	120.85	+2.60

International Stock Indexes

	1978			
	Yest	Prev	High	Low
Amsterdam	88.80	Closed	100.80	85.60
Brusse's	107.55	Closed	119.79	94.84
Frankfurt	156.25	Closed	164.46	141.16
London 30	473.00	Closed	535.50	423.40
London 500	240.47	Closed	265.03	205.42
Milan	68.38	Closed	82.52	55.45
Paris	119.62	Closed	127.35	78.10
Sydney	545.72	Closed	566.79	447.19
Tokyo (n)	Closed	Closed	452.60	364.04
Tokyo (a)	Closed	Closed	6,097.00	3,867.91
Zurich	Closed	Closed	342.08	289.50

(a) new (o) old

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Amev 8-87	91¾	92¾
Ashland 7½-82	94¾	95¾
Australia 8¼-83	95	96
Australia 8¼-91	96	97
Australia 8¼-92	89½	90½
B'Tokyo 7½-84	91½	92½
Barclays 8½-92	91¾	92¾
BCHyd. 7¾-85	89	90
Bell Can 7¾-87	88½	89½
BFCE 8¼-83	94¾	95¾
Brazil 9¼-84	95¾	96¾
Brit Gas 9-91	97½	98½
BrokenHill 8-85	91¾	92¾
Cec Berm. 8¼-84	93	94
Cdn Nat'lR 8¼-86	91	92
CharDenga 8¼-87	96	97
CityInvest 8¼-84	90½	91½
Conti Food 7½-91	88¼	89¼
Canoco 8-86	94¼	95¼
Cutler Ham 8-87	93	94
EEC 8¼-82	94½	95½
EEC 7¾-84	90¾	91¾
ECS 8¼-81	96½	97½
ECS 8¼-97	92	93
EIB 8¼-83	94	95
EIB 8¼-84	91¾	92¾
EIB 8¼-92	N.A.	N.A.
Elf Aqui. 8¼-85	93¼	93¾
Esso 8¼ 86	94	95
Ericsson 8¼-89	93¼	94¼
Esso 8-86 nov	97¼	98¼
Eurofima 8¼-83	95¼	96¼
Fiat 8-82	92½	93½
First Chic 7-90	95½	96½
Gotaverken 8½-87	90	91
Gould 9¾-83	99	100
GulfWestn 8¼-84	87	89
Hamersley 8¼-84	94¼	95¼
Home Oil 9½-86	97¾	98¾
ICI 8¼-87	92	93
ISE Cada 9-82	99	100
I.U.Overseas 9-83	95	96
Kidde W. 8¼-85	93	94
Kuelkuns 8-83	93¾	94¾
Manitoba 8¼-83	95	96
Michelin 9¼-86	98	99
Midld Intl 8¾-86	95	96
Montreal 9¼-83	97¾	98¾
NCBoard 8-87	90	91
NatWest 9-86	96¾	97¾
NBrunswick 9-83	96¼	97¼
NBrunswick 8-84	90½	91½
NZealand 9¼-82	98¾	99¾
NZealand 8½-83	96	97
NrgKombk 8½-91	92¾	93¾
Norskhvd 8½-92	90	91
Norway 8½-81	96¼	97¼
Occidental 9¼-83	97¼	98¼
Offsh Min 8¼-85	91¾	92¾
Ontario 9-83	97¼	98¼
OntarioHyd 8-87	88¾	89¾
ProvSaskat 8¼-86	93½	94½
QuebProv 8½-91	94½	95½
QuebProv 9-83	96¼	97¼
Ralston 7½-87	92½	93½
SaabScania 8½-89	90¼	91¼
S.A.S. 8-85	91¾	92¾
Shell 8-86	94¼	95¼
Shell 7½-87	90	91
Singer 8¼-82	92	93
Stind 8¼-88	96½	97½
Sweden 8¼-87	91	92
SwedSTCo. 7¾-82	93	94
TMay 7¾-87	88½	89½
Texfron 7¾-87	90	91
Transocean 8-86	96¼	97¼
Transocean 7½-87	92¾	93¾
UnOil 7½-87	92	93
Utah 8-87	95¼	96¼
Vwagen 7¾-87	89½	90½
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	89	90

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4½-87	72½	74½
Baker 5¼-93	101	103
Beatrice 6¼-91	104½	106½
Beatrice 4¼-92	90	92
Beecham 6¼-92	102½	106½
Boots 6¾-93	91½	92½
Borden 6¾-91	96	97
Borden 5-92	87½	89½
Broadhale 4¾-87	73½	75½
Carnation 4-88	71	73
Chevron 5-88	147	149
Chrysler 4¼-88	60	62
Chrysler 5-88	61½	64½
Coke Btl. 6¼-93	91	93
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	118	120
Cummint 6¼-86	87	89
Dartind 4¾-87	82½	84½
EastKodak 4½-86	84	86
Ford 6-86	90	92
Ford 5-88	79½	81½
GenElec 4¼-87	80	82
GenFoods 4¾-82	89½	91½
Gillette 4¾-82	82½	84½
Gillette 4¾-87	73	75
GulfWestn 5-86	85	87
Honeywell 6-86	83½	85½
ICI 4¾-97	90¾	91¾
INA 6-97	92	94
ISE 6¾-89	89	91
ITT 4¾-97	73	75
Jusco 6-92	134½	135½
Komatsu 7¼-90	161	162
Mitsui 7¼-90	121½	122½
MorganJP 4¼-87	94½	96½
Nabisco 5¼-88	99½	101½
Owensill 4½-87	96	98
Penney,JC 4¼-87	73½	75½
RCA 5-88	82	84
Revlon 4¾-83	127	129
Revlon 4¾-87	126	128
Sperry 4¼-88	91	93
Squibb 4¼-87	77	79
Texaco 4½-88	74	76
Texas 7½-93	87½	89½
Tyco 8¼-88	97	99
UnCarb 4¾-82	85½	87½
WarnLamb 4½-87	74½	76½
WarnLamb 4¼-88	71	73
Xerox 5-88	75	77

Bondtrade—Index
Basis Dec. 31, 1966 = 100

	Med. Long	Previous
Tues day	94.59	94.41 Closed

Prices listed are for Friday, Dec. 29, 1978.

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, January 2, 1978

AELInd	5¾	5¾	DanlyM	17½	18½	JamWPr	9¼	10
AFAProf	9½	10½	DtaDes	8¾	9⅛	Jamsby	14¾	15½
AVMCo	4	4½	DayMal	20½	22½	JiffyFd	½	⅝
AddisnW	9	9½	DekBAg	22	23¾	JoslynM	16½	17¾
AdeRoss	2	2⅜	DeLuxC	30	30¾	KaiserI	17¾	18½
AdvMicr	21¼	22	DelCanT	11	12	Kalvar	1¾	2⅛
AlexAlex	27½	28¼	DelIntB	18¼	20¼	Kaman	17	17¾
Allcainc	17⅝	18⅝	DenverEl	13¾	14¾	KaneAm	14⅝	14⅝
AllynB	23¼	24¼	DiaCrys	21½	22½	KateGre	7-16	15-16
AlphaInd	3¾	4	DixnCru	28	29½	Kaysam	3	3¾
Alstons	10⅝	11	Docutel	4½	4⅝	KearnVT	17¾	17¾
Aweldins	12	13	DollrGn	8¾	9¼	KellySv	28	29½
Baird	13⅜	13⅜	Donldsn	22¼	23½	Keuffel	12½	13½
BakerInd	11	12	DorchGe	16¾	18¼	KeyCFd	16½	17¼
BayDDS	17½	18	DoyIDS	17½	18	Kimball	16½	16⅝
BeiCan	23¾	24¼	DunkinD	13¾	14	KingInt	7¾	8¾
BFCE	8¼	8¾	Durlron	15½	16½	KnapeV	13¼	14¼
Beerline	8¾	9¾	Eberline	8¾	9¾	Kratos	18	19½
BeanLab	21¾	22½	EconLab	21¾	22¾	Lancetn	18½	19¼
ElPasEl	10½	10⅝	ElecNuc	4¾	4¾	LandRes	21½	22
ElderBe	8¾	9¼	ElmNuc	4¾	4¾	LaserCo	19¼	20¼
ElsNucl	4¾	4¾	ElMadul	5¾	6¾	LibStor	7	7¾
EmrDev	13¼	14	EmrTec	3¾	4½	LinBcsl	35¼	36
EnfwistI	3¾	4½	EqiOil	14½	15½	Logetrn	9¼	10¼
EthanAl	24½	25¾	Fabri	1	1¼	MadsGE	15¾	16½
FldUnLI	25⅞	26¾	FlagInt	19⅝	20¾	MagIFet	1	1⅛
FlagInt	19⅝	20¾	FlaWaU	⅛	½	MainFst	17¼	17¾
ForestO	13½	14⅝	FormigH	13¾	23½	MaxiLP	30	31½
FrankCh	7¼	7¾	FrankEl	13½	13¾	MacMar	14⅜	14⅜
FrankEl	13½	13¾	FrmdIce	22½	23	McCrum	10¾	11½
GnRfEst	7½	9	GnRains	176	180	McQuay	10¾	11½
GavEFn	8¾	9½	GreenM	13¼	13¾	MidswX	19¾	20¾
GreyAdv	33	36	GtIntst	5¾	6¼	MaldCap	6	6½
Gyrodyn			Hardwk	6¾	7½	MidlRes	1 13-16	2
HrsRow	12⅜	13⅛	HazGld	19¾	20¼	MidlBks	26⅝	27¾
HeathCo	14½	15	HeilInd	23	24	Milliker	29	29¾
HerthNt	14¾	15	HenrdF	2	2½	MissVIG	16	17
Hoboken	16⅛	16⅝	Hoover	1¼	1⅜	MontCal	5⅞	6⅛
HorleRs	49¼	50¾	HudsPap	15½	15⅝	MoorePd	15	16
HyatHnt	3½	4	IndNucl	3¾	3⅝	MargRes	2½	3⅛
IntraInd	49	50½	IntelCp	3¾	4½	Mastek	17½	18
IntrcEar	13	13½	IntrnKis	8¼	8¾	MatchM	11	12
InBkWsh	23¾	23¾	IwaseUt			MatchUn	6¼	6¾
JamWPr	9¼	10	Jamsby	14¾	15½	Mueller	21	22
JiffyFd	½	⅝	JoslynM	16½	17¾	NargCp	26½	28
Kalvar	1¾	2⅛	Kaman	17	17¾	NatGOil	15¾	16¾
KaneAm	14⅝	14⅝	KateGre	7-16	15-16	NatlLibty	8⅛	8½
Kaysam	3	3¾	KearnVT	17¾	17¾	NwlaRE	12½	13½
KellySv	28	29½	Keuffel	12½	13½	NJNGas	14½	15
KeyCFd	16½	17¼	Kimball	16½	16⅝	NielsnA	23	23½
KingInt	7¾	8¾	KnapeV	13¼	14¼	NielsnB	23	23½
Kratos	18	19½	Lancetn	18½	19¼	NoCarGs	18¼	19½
LandRes	21½	22	LaserCo	19¼	20¼	NoEOil un	43¾	44¾
LibStor	7	7¾	LinBcsl	35¼	36	NwINGS	10½	10⅝
Logetrn	9¼	10¼	MadsGE	15¾	16⅛	NwstPS	16¾	16⅝
MagIFet	1	1⅛	MainFst	17¼	17¾	Noxell	16	16½
MaiorPt	1 1-16	1 3-16	MaxiLP	30	31½	OdlivyM	21½	22¼
MatiAssI	17¼	17¾	MauiLP	30	31½	OhFerro	7	8
McCorm	14⅜	14⅜	McQuay	10¾	11½	OtterTP	21¼	21¾
McQuay	10¾	11½	MidswX	19¾	20¾	OversAir	7⅜	8¼
MidlBks	26⅝	27¾	MaldCap	6	6½	PCAInt	9¾	10¼
Milliker	29	29¾	MidlRes	1 13-16	2	PabstB	13¾	14⅜
MissVIG	16	17	MstAssI	17¼	17¾	PeGer	21	21¾
MontCal	5⅞	6⅛	MauiLP	30	31½	PaulevP	7	7¾
MoorePd	15	16	McCorm	14⅜	14⅜	PeerMf	7½	8¼
MargRes	2½	3⅛	McQuay	10¾	11½	PenaEnt	15⅜	16⅜
Mastek	17½	18	MidswX	19¾	20¾	Petrolll	39	40
MatchM	11	12	MaldCap	6	6½	Petillon	17½	18½
MatchUn	6¼	6¾	MidlRes	1 13-16	2	PierceSS	12¼	13
Mueller	21	22	MidlBks	26⅝	27¾	Pinkrtn	27¾	28¾
NargCp	26½	28	Milliker	29	29¾	PionHIB	20	20½
NatGOil	15¾	16¾	MissVIG	16	17	Plastline	1¾	2¼
NatlLibty	8⅛	8½	MontCal	5⅞	6⅛	Passis	2⅜	2⅝
NwlaRE	12½	13½	MoorePd	15	16	Proaro	1¼	1⅜
NJNGas	14½	15	MargRes	2½	3⅛	PubSvNC	10	10¾
NielsnA	23	23½	Mastek	17½	18	PurBea	20¾	21½
NielsnB	23	23½	MatchM	11	12	PuitDCse	7¾	8⅛
NoCarGs	18¼	19½	MatchUn	6¼	6¾	Qualinns	4½	4⅝
NoEOil un	43¾	44¾	Mueller	21	22	RasenPr	5¾	6¼
NwINGS	10½	10⅝	NargCp	26½	28	Raychm	65	67
NwstPS	16¾	16⅝	NatGOil	15¾	16¾	Raymnd	17¾	18¾
Noxell	16	16½	NatlLibty	8⅛	8½	RecsEq	17¾	18⅛
OdlivyM	21½	22¼	NwlaRE	12½	13½	RentBcr	24¾	25½
OhFerro	7	8	NJNGas	14½	15	RobbMfy	27	29
OtterTP	21¼	21¾	NielsnA	23	23½	Roselon	3¾	4⅛
OversAir	7⅜	8¼	NielsnB	23	23½	Rouse	8	8¼
PCAInt	9¾	10¼	NoCarGs	18¼	19½	RusStov	13¾	14¼
PabstB	13¾	14⅜	NoEOil un	43¾	44¾	Ryamcm	17¾	18¾
PeGer	21	21¾	NwINGS	10½	10⅝	Ryland	24¾	25½
PaulevP	7	7¾	NwstPS	16¾	16⅝	RyderSys	30¾	31¼
PeerMf	7½	8¼	Noxell	16	16½	S—S—S—S		
PenaEnt	15⅜	16⅜	OdlivyM	21½	22¼	SCA	35¾	36
Petrolll	39	40	OhFerro	7	8	SCM	1.10	
Petillon	17½	18½	OtterTP	21¼	21¾	SPSTec	.50	
PierceSS	12¼	13	OversAir	7⅜	8¼	Sabine	.56	
Pinkrtn	27¾	28¾	PCAInt	9¾	10¼	Satadin	.32	
PionHIB	20	20½	PabstB	13¾	14⅜	Safeway	2.60	
Plastline	1¾	2¼	PeGer	21	21¾	SaigeCo	.44	
Passis	2⅜	2⅝	PaulevP	7	7¾	SaintJoM	1.20	
Proaro	1¼	1⅜	PeerMf	7½	8¼	SalmonP	.56	
PubSvNC	10	10¾	PenaEnt	15⅜	16⅜	SalsDelt	9¾	
PurBea	20¾	21½	Petrolll	39	40	Sanders	.40	
PuitDCse	7¾	8⅛	Petillon	17½	18½	Sandvik	22½	
Qualinns	4½	4⅝	PierceSS	12¼	13	Sanfilp	1.36	
RasenPr	5¾	6¼	Pinkrtn	27¾	28¾	Santa Fe	1.80	
Raychm	65	67	PionHIB	20	20½	Saxon		
Raymnd	17¾	18¾	Plastline	1¾	2¼	Schaefer		
RecsEq	17¾	18¾	Passis	2⅜	2⅝	SchrPlo	1.24	
RentBcr	24¾	25½	Proaro	1¼	1⅜	SchltzBr	.40	
RobbMfy	27	29	PubSvNC	10	10¾	SchlmbG	1.40	
Roselon	3¾	4⅛	PurBea	20¾	21½	SchlmbO	1.08	
Rouse	8	8¼	PuitDCse	7¾	8⅛	SCOA	1.08	
RusStov	13¾	14¼	Qualinns	4½	4⅝	ScotLad	.36r	
Raymnd	17¾	18¾	RasenPr	5¾	6¼	ScotFet	1.60	
RecsEq	17¾	18¾	Raychm	65	67	ScottF	.64	
RentBcr	24¾	25½	Raymnd	17¾	18¾	ScottP	.84	
RobbMfy	27	29	RecsEq	17¾	18¾	Scottys	.28	
Roselon	3¾	4⅛	RentBcr	24¾	25½	Scovill	1.40	
Rouse	8	8¼	RobbMfy	27	29	Scudder		
RusStov	13¾	14¼	Roselon	3¾	4⅛	Scud pf .81e		
Raymnd	17¾	18¾	Rouse	8	8¼	SeaCA pf1.46		
RecsEq	17¾	18¾	RusStov	13¾	14¼	SeaCont	.42	
RentBcr	24¾	25½	Raymnd	17¾	18¾	SeaBCL	2.20	
RobbMfy	27	29	RecsEq	17¾	18¾	SeabWA	.30	
Roselon	3¾	4⅛	RentBcr	24¾	25½	Seafst	.96	
Rouse	8	8¼	RobbMfy	27	29	Seagrm	.22e	
RusStov	13¾	14¼	Roselon	3¾	4⅛	SealPw	1.10	
Raymnd	17¾	18¾	Rouse	8	8¼	SearleG	.52	
RecsEq	17¾	18¾	RusStov	13¾	14¼	Sears	1.12a	
RentBcr	24¾	25½	Raymnd	17¾	18¾	Seatrain		
RobbMfy	27	29	RecsEq	17¾	18¾	Sedco	.64	
Roselon	3¾	4⅛	RentBcr	24¾	25½	SelgLt	1.20b	
Rouse	8	8¼	RobbMfy	27	29	SvCplnt	.28	
RusStov	13¾	14¼	Roselon	3¾	4⅛	Servmst	1.50	
Raymnd	17¾	18¾	Rouse	8	8¼	Shakspr	.48	
RecsEq	17¾	18¾	RusStov	13¾	14¼	Shaklee	.74	
RentBcr	24¾	25½	Raymnd	17¾	18¾	Shapell	.15	
RobbMfy	27	29	RecsEq	17¾	18¾	SheerH	.40	
Roselon	3¾	4⅛	RentBcr	24¾	25½	ShellOil	1.80	
Rouse	8	8¼	RobbMfy	27	29	ShellGlo	.70	
RusStov	13¾	14¼	Roselon	3¾	4⅛	ShelG pf1.35		
Raymnd	17¾	18¾	Rouse	8	8¼	ShelG pf1.40		
RecsEq	17¾	18¾	RusStov	13¾	14¼	Shrwin		
RentBcr	24¾	25½	Raymnd	17¾	18¾	Shrw pf 4.40		
RobbMfy	27	29	RecsEq	17¾	18¾	SierPac	1.22	
Roselon	3¾	4⅛	RentBcr	24¾	25½	Signal	.80	
Rouse	8	8¼	RobbMfy	27	29	Signode	1.48	
RusStov	13¾	14¼	Roselon	3¾	4⅛	SimPrec	.24	
Raymnd	17¾	18¾	Rouse	8	8¼	Simm		
RecsEq	17¾	18¾	RusStov	13¾	14¼	SimpPat	.56	
RentBcr	24¾	25½	Raymnd	17¾	18¾	Sinclair	2.50	
RobbMfy	27	29	RecsEq	17¾	18¾	SingerCo		
Roselon	3¾	4⅛	RentBcr	24¾	25½	SkyWest	.24	
Rouse	8	8¼	RobbMfy	27	29	SmithAO	1.40	
RusStov	13¾	14¼	Roselon	3¾	4⅛	SmithInt	.92	
Raymnd	17¾	18¾	Rouse	8	8¼	SmithKl	1.80	
RecsEq	17¾	18¾	RusStov	13¾	14¼	Smucker	.90	
RentBcr	24¾	25½	Raymnd	17¾	18¾	SnapOn	1.28	
RobbMfy	27	29	RecsEq	17¾	18¾	SnapTea	.15e	
Roselon	3¾	4⅛	RentBcr	24¾	25½	SoalLin	4.60a	
Rouse	8	8¼	RobbMfy	27	29	SoAlITr		
RusStov	13¾	14¼	Roselon	3¾	4⅛	SCrEG	1.62	
Raymnd	17¾	18¾	Rouse	8	8¼	SCrE pf2.50		
RecsEq	17¾	18¾	RusStov	13¾	14¼	SCrEn pf2.50		
RentBcr	24¾	25½	Raymnd	17¾	18¾	SoJrsy	1.02e	
RobbMfy	27	29	RecsEq	17¾	18¾	StRegP	1.80	
Roselon	3¾	4⅛	RentBcr	24¾	25½	Solamt	.40	
Rouse	8	8¼	RobbMfy	27	29	Sambos	.60	
RusStov	13¾	14¼	Roselon	3¾	4⅛	SDieGE	1.44	
Raymnd	17¾	18¾	Rouse	8	8¼	SJuanR	1.05f	
RecsEq	17¾	18¾	RusStov	13¾	14¼	Sanders	.40	
RentBcr	24¾	25½	Raymnd	17¾	18¾	SnlReds	.60	
RobbMfy	27	29	RecsEq	17¾	18¾	StanHP	.60	
Roselon	3¾	4⅛	RentBcr	24¾	25½	StarISI	.56	
Rouse	8	8¼	RobbMfy	27	29	StrawCt	.25	
RusStov	13¾	14¼	Roselon	3¾	4⅛	SuperEl	.84	
Raymnd	17¾	18¾	Rouse	8	8¼	TIME DC	4	
RecsEq	17¾	18¾	RusStov	13¾	14¼	Tampax	.30	
RentBcr	24¾	25½	Raymnd	17¾	18¾	TecumP	.56½	
RobbMfy	27	29	RecsEq	17¾	18¾	Tennant	.36½	
Roselon	3¾	4⅛	RentBcr	24¾	25½	TIFfany	.38½	
Rouse	8	8¼	RobbMfy	27	29	Tiprary	.7½	
RusStov	13¾	14¼	Roselon	3¾	4⅛	TosteCo	.5⅝	
Raymnd	17¾	18¾	Rouse	8	8¼	TrnsOcO	17½	
RecsEq	17¾	18¾	RusStov	13¾	14¼	TricoPd	.44	
RentBcr	24¾	25½	Raymnd	17¾	18¾	TrimCo	.4	
RobbMfy	27	29	RecsEq	17¾	18¾	TysonFd	11¼	
Roselon	3¾	4⅛	RentBcr	24¾	25½	UnMcGil	6½	
Rouse	8	8¼	RobbMfy	27	29	USSurg	16½	
RusStov	13¾	14¼	Roselon	3¾	4⅛	USTrck	13½	
Raymnd	17¾	18¾	Rouse	8	8¼	UVaBsh	22¾	
RecsEq	17¾	18¾	RusStov	13¾	14¼	UpPenP	16½	
RentBcr	24¾	25½	Raymnd	17¾	18¾	ValvGas	10	
RobbMfy	27	29	RecsEq	17¾	18¾	VanDus	15¾	
Roselon	3¾	4⅛	RentBcr	24¾	25½	VanceSn	5⅝	
Rouse	8	8¼	RobbMfy	27	29	Velcro	7¾	
RusStov	13¾	14¼	Roselon	3¾	4⅛	VanBsh	12¾	
Raymnd	17¾	18¾	Rouse	8	8¼	WshEnr	14⅜	
RecsEq	17¾	18¾	RusStov	13¾	14¼	WebbRs	8	
RentBcr	24¾	25½	Raymnd	17¾	18¾	Weldfrn	1¼	
RobbMfy	27	29	RecsEq	17¾	18¾	WghnMg	8¼	
Roselon	3¾	4⅛	RentBcr	24¾	25½	WellsGo	2¼	
Rouse	8	8¼	RobbMfy	27	29	WmMfg	3¼	
RusStov	13¾	14¼	Roselon	3¾	4⅛	WmrtC	26⅜	
Raymnd	17¾	18¾	Rouse	8	8¼	WoodLot	24	
RecsEq	17¾	18¾	RusStov	13¾	14¼	WWEng	5⅞	
RentBcr	24¾	25½	Raymnd	17¾	18¾	WrightW	5¼	
RobbMfy	27	29	RecsEq	17¾	18¾	ZionUta	19	

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
May	125.00	125.00	121.90	122.55	+1.75

AMEX Trading Closing Prices January 2

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
13⅝	9⅝	AAR	.38	3.5	7	4	10¾	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
12	6⅝	APS	.36	4.1	7	55	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅜
17¾	7	AVC				5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
34⅞	17	AVX	.32	1.4	9	14	23½	22¼	23½	+ ¾
7⅝	3⅛	AZL			40	24	4¾	4½	4⅝	+ ⅜
3	1½	AcmePr				1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	Action				5	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ⅛
14⅞	6⅛	ActonCp	.24b	2.5	7	32	9¾	9½	9½	— ½
15¼	6	AdamR	.12	1.2	9	52	10¾	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
24⅞	13¼	AdobeO	.20	1.2	16	14	17¾	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
2⅞	1½	AeplsCp			5	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
18¾	9½	AeroFlo	.30a	2.2	6	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
7⅞	1⅝	Aeronca			9	6	4⅜	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
7½	5⅜	AffiCap	.10e	1.7	7	2	6	6	6	+ ⅛
8	5⅛	AffilHsp	.24	4.2	7	17	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	+ ½
23¾	16¼	AffilPub	.64	3.2	8	6	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅜
9⅝	6½	AfterSix	.32	4.8	3	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
8	3¼	AlskAir	.20r	3.9	3	23	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ¼
4⅞	2⅝	AlboW	.10e	2.5	9	27	4	4	4	
8½	4¾	Alcolac	.18	3.4	5	6	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
22	10	AllegCp wt				14	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ¼
8⅛	1⅝	AllegA wtO				27	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
1⅞	⅛	AllegA wtN				86	⅜	3-16	⅜	+ ¼
8¼	1¾	AlldArt				323	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
11⅞	4⅛	AlmySt	.20e	3.4	5	2	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅛
9¼	3⅝	Alphaln	.05e	.8	9	36	6⅞	6½	6½	— ¼
11½	7	Altamil	.32e	3.1	4	5	10¾	10	10¼	+ ⅛
2	⅜	AltecCp			28	17	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
19⅞	12	AlterFd	.50	3.8	5	5	13½	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
49¾	43¼	Alcoa pf	3.75	8.5		z150	44¼	43¾	44¼	+1
71½	25⅝	Amdhl	.40	.8	21	433	51⅞	48⅝	51¾	+3¾
13⅞	3¼	AmAgro			7	2	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
10½	5⅛	AmBilt	.25	3.6		4	7	7	7	
40½	14	AmBrd wt				19	29	28	28	—2
11	6⅞	ABusPd	.36	5.0	5	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
6¼	13-16	AmCapCp				14	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
11⅞	7	AGorPd	.34	4.4	5	2	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	
13⅞	4½	AlntPicl				87	7⅞	7⅛	7¾	+ ⅝
3¾	2¼	Alsraeli	.09e	3.8	3	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
10⅞	6½	AMzeA	.48	6.5	5	5	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	
10⅝	6½	AMzeB	.48	6.6	5	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
14⅝	7⅝	AMdBld	.40	4.2	12	11	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
24¼	6¾	AMotln	.30	2.6	7	102	11¾	10½	11⅜	+ ⅛
30½	22⅝	AmPetf	2.20	8.8	10	7	25⅛	25	25⅛	— ⅛
14¾	7⅞	APrecs	.40	4.7	7	1	8½	8½	8½	
12¾	5⅞	AScIE	.04e	.6		30	6⅞	6	6⅞	+ ⅜
18¾	12⅝	AmSeat	.40	2.9	11	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
15¼	6	AmTec	.50b	5.1	4	8	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
5¼	2½	Andrea	.14e	5.1	15	4	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ¼
17¾	6⅝	AngloC	.18e	1.3	8	93	14	13¼	14	
13¾	5⅝	Anken	.44	4.8	6	4	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅜
7⅝	6⅛	Anthony	.40	6.3	4	41	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
17½	7⅛	ApIDig	.16	1.4	9	4	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅜
14⅞	4½	ApldDev			23	49	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ½
10⅝	6	Armin	.12	1.4	6	21	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
10¼	6	ArrowA	.10	1.2	6	17	8½	8⅛	8½	
13⅞	7⅜	ArrowE	.20r	2.1	4	5	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅜
14¼	6⅝	Arundel			5	16	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ½
20⅝	8⅝	Asamer	.30	1.8		32	16¼	16⅛	16¼	
28¾	14⅝	AshlOC	.20	.7	12	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
1½	11-16	Atco Ind				18	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
3	1⅛	AtlsCM	.05e	2.2	75	15	2⅜	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
9¾	3⅝	Audiotr	.12b	2.3	5	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
31⅞	18¾	Augat	.44	1.7	14	160	25¾	25	25¾	+ ½
4⅛	2	AutoTrn				21	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
12¼	5⅜	AutBld	.08e	.7	8	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	
4¼	1⅞	AutmRad				17	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅜
8½	4⅛	AVEMC	.30	6.5	4	22	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅜
25	19	Avondl	1.20	6.0	8	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ¼
19¼	7⅞	Avdln			8	14	11¼	11	11⅛	— ⅜
		— B—B—B —								
15½	9	Badger	.70	7.2	5	20	9⅞	9½	9¾	+ ¼
4⅞	2⅝	Baker	.20e	6.2		3	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
34	18⅞	Baldor	.28	1.2	12	50	24⅝	23½	23½	
20¾	15¼	BanFd	1.11e	7.1		10	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅜
4¼	1¾	Bangor wt				7	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
11½	7	Banistr	.40	5.2	33	12	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4¾	2⅝	BarcaCo	.12	2.4	25	25	u 5	4½	5	+ ½
11	3½	BarnesE			12	4	6⅛	6	6⅛	
13	6½	Barnwl	.20	2.1	31	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
23½	6⅝	BarryR	.20b	1.3	9	39	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
9⅞	3¼	BarthS			6	5	4½	4½	4½	
3¾	2⅜	BaruchF			28	16	2½	2½	2½	
4¼	1½	Barwick				50	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
19	10⅛	BnfSt B	.40	2.4	5	12	16½	16¼	16½	
5	2½	BergEnt			3	20	3⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
9¾	4⅝	BergenB	.10e	1.3	6	40	7⅞	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅞
17½	13½	BrgB pf	1.15	7.7		11	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
8½	1¾	BernzO				15	2¾	2⅛	2⅛	
3¾	1¾	Berven			7	2	2	2	2	+ ⅛
9⅛	3⅞	Beverly			12	27	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
13⅞	8	BicPen	.48	4.9	8	17	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
17½	9⅝	BigVSp	.36	2.0	6	15	u17⅞	17¼	17¾	+ ⅛
28	16⅝	BinkMI	1b	4.7	7	5	21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
10½	6⅞	Blessng	.44b	5.5	4	3	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅜
25½	8⅜	Blount	.48	2.8	5	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
5⅝	3⅝	BodinAp				149	5⅝	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
20½	14⅝	BowVall	.10	.6	30	10	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛
9	2⅝	Bowmar			35	40	3⅜	3	3⅜	+ ⅛
24	10¼	Bowne	.48b	2.7	7	10	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	
13⅞	5½	BradfdN	.20	2.8	6	117	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅛
5¼	3⅛	Branch	.20	6.4	7	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
22¼	6¼	Braniff wt				5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
16	12¾	Brascan	1a	6.5	3	2296	15⅞	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
38¾	20½	BraunE	1.40	4.1	9	2	34	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
14⅞	3⅛	BreezeCp			13	1	8½	8½	8½	
6	3⅛	BroDart	.20	5.9	6	8	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
19½	9½	BrooksP	.44	3.4	11	2	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1	BrownCo wt				5	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
35½	18⅜	BrnFA	.96	3.0	11	5	32⅛	32½	32½	— ⅛
36½	18⅝	BrnFB	.96	2.9	11	66	33⅜	32⅝	32⅝	—1⅛
17	8⅝	Buell	.44	3.1	6	7	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
6	3⅜	Buildex			4	2	3⅛	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Burgess				13	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	8¼	Burnsin	.60	6.2	8	13	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
		— C—C—C —								
21⅞	10	CK Pet	.16	1.4	31	7	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ½
14⅝	3⅞	CDI			5	32	7⅞	6⅞	7⅜	+ ⅛
15½	5⅝	CHB	.57t	4.0	14	14	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
6½	3⅛	CMI Cp	.05e	1.3	5	5	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
21⅝	2¼	CMT				2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
19¼	10	CRS	.30	2.8	5	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	11⅝	CSE	.80	5.2	7	1	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
17¾	12¼	CWTran	.70	4.6	4	10	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
22⅝	13	Caldor	.40	2.3	7	48	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	
13⅞	2⅝	Calcomp			16	28	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	— ⅛
6⅞	2¾	CalLife	.10e	2.3	13	9	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
24⅝	19	CalLf pf	2.50	13.		7	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
41¾	23⅞	ColPtC	1.60a	5.7	4	3	28⅝	28¼	28¼	— ⅜
22⅝	9	Camco	.20	1.1	10	5	19⅝	19	19	+ ⅛
6¾	3	CaChbA				19	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+5-16
10	6⅝	CdnHomO			16	5	7⅝	7¼	7¼	
8⅞	4 1-16	CdMarc	.30	4.3	8	3	7	6⅞	7	
19⅞	10¾	CdnMerr			16	8	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
22⅛	13½	CdnOccl	.58a	3.6	10	3	16¼	16	16¼	+ ½
65	46	CdnSupO			10	3	64½	64	64	—1
6¾	3⅜	CapitlFd	.20	4.6	5	7	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
6⅛	3	Caressa			9	3	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
32⅜	24⅞	Carnat	1.20a	4.6	8	88	26⅝	25⅝	26¼	+ ⅛
14¼	11⅜	CaroEn	1	7.8	6	7	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ⅛
12	4⅝	CarrolDv			13	9	7⅜	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
15⅞	6⅛	Cavitrn			30	59	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅜
3⅛	1⅝	CelluCft			5	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
39¼	34½	CenM pf	3.50	10.		z60	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	
6¾	5½	CentSe	.65	11.		7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	11¾	Cenvill	1	7.1	5	11	14¼	14	14⅛	— ⅜
3⅝	2⅛	CertifCp			6	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
2½	⅝	Certron				37	1	⅞	⅞	
6⅛	3⅛	Celec	.08	2.0	9	3	4	4	4	+ ⅛
3⅞	1¾	ChampHo				91	2	1⅞	2	+ ¼
		ChartM n			5	17	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
7¾	6½	ChrtM pf	.75	11.		1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
26	20½	ChiRv	1.60a	7.4	10	2	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	15⅝	ChiefDev	1e	4.3	20	5	23½	23½	23½	+ ¼
11⅝	6⅝	ChildWld			9	2	9	9	9	
4⅜	2⅝	CineFive				1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
18¾	12	CircleK	1	6.4	8	11	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
16⅛	7	Citation	.48	5.1	7	5	9½	9½	9½	
26	25¼	CitBkNJ			6	3	26	25⅜	26	
11⅜	.5	Clarostat			7	6	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ½
20	13	Clausng	1.06	5.8	7	16	18⅝	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Cohu	.16e	5.3	9	4	3⅛	3	3	
22⅝	13½	Colemn	.80	5.3	6	15	15⅝	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅜
21¾	9⅛	ColCmI			25	86	13⅝	12¾	13	+ ⅜
11¼	6¾	Colwell	.60	7.7	4	5	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ½
29⅝	20⅝	Cominc	2	7.5	11	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ⅜
23¾	14	ComAll	.40	2.2	6	14	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅜
16¼	13⅛	ComAl pf	1.60	12.		5	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
13	8¾	ComMll	.60	4.8	5	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ¼
35¼	13½	Comdlnt			7	25	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅜
11	4	Compo	.20	2.2	10	15	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	CompuD			9	10	1⅝	1½	1½	
7⅞	11-16	Compinv				25	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅜
16⅞	10⅝	Conchm	.80	6.7	4	11	12	11⅝	12	+ ½
18½	8⅝	Condec	.30t	3.2	13	12	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ½
10⅝	5	ConnrHm			4	24	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	
22¼	14⅝	Conrock	.90a	4.3	6	6	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	
5½	3½	Conroy	.16	4.0	5	2	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
12¾	5¼	ConsOG			20	29	7	6⅞	7	
7⅝	4	ContMll			5	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
⅜	¼	ContTel wt				2	5-16	5-16	5-16	—1-16
14⅝	5¼	Cookin	.20e	3.4	3	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
17⅝	12½	CookP	.60e	3.8	10	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
6½	2⅝	CoopJr	.10e	3.3		5	3	3	3	
23⅛	13	CoreLb	.28	1.6	13	5	18	17½	17½	— ¼
15⅞	12⅛	Corenco	.80	6.3	6	3	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	— ⅛
31⅝	12½	Cornlius	.80	3.1	13	6	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	2¾	Coscolnc			13	56	11¾	11⅝	11¾	
2 7-16	2	Courtld	.13e	5.2	12	10	u 2½	2½	2½	+3-16
3¾	1½	CrestFo			6	15	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
14⅞	9½	CrestOil	.24a	1.9	15	10	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
28¼	12	Crompt	1.40	6.0	4	6	23½	23	23½	+ ⅜
32½	23⅛	CrossAT	1	4.0	9	33	25½	25	25¼	— ½
29¾	20⅞	CwnCP	.60a	2.3	5	12	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
5⅞	3½	CrownC	.20e	5.2	4	10	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ¼
17½	9¼	CruteR	.36	2.6	15	18	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅛
29¼	13½	CubicCp	.60	3.6	6	33	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
22½	15¾	Curtice	1	5.2	5	8	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
		— D—D—D —								
4¾	2⅝	DCL			5	13	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
3⅞	2⅜	DWG	.491	18.	9	12	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
14¼	6⅜	Damson			24	57	8⅞	7¾	8⅛	+ ⅜
25⅝	13⅞	Datapd	.30	1.8	8	97	16⅝	15⅝	16⅜	+ ¾
14⅝	8⅜	DavMn	.25e	2.6	15	8	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
7⅞	1⅜	DeRose			13	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4¼	2½	Decoratr	.24	9.1	8	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
20⅛	13½	DelLabs	.48	3.2	6	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
10⅝	6	DelnlOil			27	14	7	7	7	+ ⅛
9⅞	6⅞	DellwdF	.60	8.6	4	1	7	7	7	
23	12¼	DenTal	.20	1.1	15	5	17½	17½	17½	
26⅞	20⅛	Depstr	1.40	5.3	6	6	26¾	26½	26½	— ¼
15⅞	7½	DevCpA			3	4	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
33	20⅝	DevonGp			4	z100	28	28	28	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅜	Digicon			17	97	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
19	13	Dillard	.40	2.5	5	5	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
2¾	¾	Diodes				1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
36	8¾	Documat			11	55	21⅝	21	21⅜	+ ¼
91¾	47⅜	DomePt			8	157	80⅝	78⅞	80⅜	— ⅛
21	12¾	Domtar	1.80a	8.6	7	3	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	+ ⅛
19½	9	Dowry	.40	2.9	4	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅜
19¼	16⅞	DrexUt	1.56	9.1		1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ¼
14⅞	7	DrFair	.40	3.7	11	13	11	10¾	10¾	
1⅞	1 3-16	Dunlop	.08r	6.4	5	10	1¼	1¼	1¼	
17⅝	13	DuplxPd			5	2	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅜
13½	8⅜	DurTst	.40b	4.4	9	25	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	2¾	Dynictn	.07e	2.2	9	19	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
		— E—E—E —								
7	3⅞	EAC	.21e	5.4		1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
19⅝	11½	EarthRes	1	7.2	6	17	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅛
22¼	16½	EsinCo	1.08	5.7	13	4	19	18⅝	19	
5⅜	1⅝	Edmos				2	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
20¼	9¼	EDO	.50	2.9	8	6	17½	17¼	17½	
13⅝	4⅜	Ehren	.10e	.8	10	32	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	6⅜	ElcorCp	.20	2.1	8	7	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅝	ElAudD			4	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	14⅞	Electrog	1	6.4	7	6	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	8½	ElecEng	.24	2.2	10	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
34	19⅛	ElecAm	1.20	4.2	6	4	28¼	28	28¼	+ ⅛
8¼	6⅜	EmrRd			5	75	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
10½	5⅝	EngyRs	.24	3.9	7	3	6⅝	6	6⅛	+ ¼
3⅞	1⅞	Ero Ind				2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
16⅛	11¼	EsgRd	.52e	3.1	6	50	u16¾	15⅞	16¾	+1½
5	1¼	EtzLav	.10e	3.0	8	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
20⅝	13	EvansAr	.40	2.2	9	8	18	17¾	17⅞	— ⅜
15½	6¼	Execin	.401	2.7	14	17	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
		— F—F—F —								
9½	3⅛	FSF Ind	.12	2.7		29	4½	4	4½	+ ⅛
15¼	7	Fabind	.50	4.3	4	3	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ¼
6¾	1⅞	FairTex			6	17	5	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	FairfNob				1	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
16½	7	FamDir	.32	3.3	6	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
3½	2	FamRc			7	2	2½	2⅜	2½	
14	7⅛	FayDrg	.20b	2.2	7	6	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅜
21	11⅛	FedMart	.60	3.7	7	5	16½	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
19¼	14¾	FedRl	1.36	8.9	13	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅜
7⅞	4⅝	FedRes			30	160	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	+ ¼
5	1⅝	Fidelco				28	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ½
16	11	FinGen	.40b	2.7	8	5	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	
23½	12⅝	FtSLSh	1	5.1	4	6	19½	19⅛	19½	+ ⅛
6¼	2⅞	Fstmrk			5	31	4	3⅝	4	+ ¾
19⅝	10	FischrP	1t	8.4	10	18	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞	— ¼
4½	1¾	Fishman				1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19⅝	15⅝	FitchGE	1.56	9.8	4	1	16	16	16	+ ⅛
41¼	18¾	FlightSf	.28	.9	15	11	31	31	31	
4⅝	2⅜	FloCap				4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
12	4⅜	FloRck	.21e	2.8	5	7	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
17¼	4¼	FlowGen			12	58	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
16⅝	10⅛	Flowers	.40	3.6	7	1	11	11	11	
35	18½	FlukeJ	.96t	3.0	13	16	31⅝	31¼	31⅝	+ ⅛
75	56½	FordCan	5a	8.2	127	z100	61	61	61	+1
25¼	8⅝	ForestC	.10	.9	17	11¼	11	11¼		+ ½
7⅞	3	ForestLab			200	54	4⅛	3⅞	4	+ ⅜
6¼	4¼	FranklnRl			13	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
11⅜	5⅜	Franks	.32	3.5	7	33	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ½
15⅝	6⅝	FriendFr				1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
10½	9½	Friona	.40	3.9	4	16	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ¼
19⅝	8⅝	FrontA	.20b	1.4	6	31	14⅛	14	14	
		— G—G—G —								
2⅝	1	GIExpl			5	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
6½	1½	GIT			8	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
10⅛	3¾	GRI	.30	5.2	11	8	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
2⅝	1¼	GTI				2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Galaxy	.06l	1.0	4	6	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅜
16⅝	6¾	Garan	.81e	11.	4	8	7½	7⅜	7½	
4½	2⅛	Garland				22	2⅝	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
28½	8⅝	GatLiel	.40b	2.0	7	4	20⅝	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
5	2⅝	GenEmp	.24r	7.4	6	7	3⅛	3¼	3¼	
10⅞	4¼	GenExp				17	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
8½	3	Genge	.10e	1.9	7	2	5⅜	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
5⅝	1½	Genisco				16	2	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
8	4⅛	GenvDr	.10r	2.3	5	10	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
18	13⅝	GerbSc	.20	1.2	7	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
24⅝	16⅝	GlantF	1.30	7.0	4	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	7⅝	GntYell	.50e	5.7	7	116	8⅞	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
7¼	4½	Glasrock				26	5	5⅛	5⅛	
27½	17½	Glatfltr	1.20	5.1	7	10	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
24⅝	10½	Glnmr	.60b	2.6	8	7	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ⅛
6½	3⅜	Gldblatt				7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
19½	10½	GoldnCyc				19	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
44⅝	5¾	GldNugt	.08l	.5	19	112	15¼	14⅞	15⅛	+1⅜
15⅝	7	GoldWH	.64	8.3	4	4	7⅜	7½	7¾	+ ⅜
1⅛	⅝	Goldfield				58	⅝	11-16	⅝	+1-16
2⅝	⅝	Gdrich wt				87	1	15-16	1	
26	18⅜	GormR	.90a	4.5	7	5	20	20	20	— ¼
10	7	GouldT	.88	9.9	9	3	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
13¼	6⅛	GrahMf	.30	4.2		7	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
18⅝	7⅜	GrndCtl	.50	4.5	5	2	11	11	11	+ ⅛
19½	8⅜	GranarA			11	12	12⅝	12	12	— ⅝
9⅝	5⅞	GtAmInd			4	11	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅛	GtBasinP			23	90	5	4¾	5	+ ⅛
25	18⅝	GtLkCh	.24	1.1	12	5	22¾	22½	22½	— ⅛
3¾	1⅞	Greenm				3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
23⅝	9¾	Guilford	.60	3.9	3	12	15½	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
33	23⅝	GifCan	1.14	3.6	8	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	
11⅝	5	Gulfstrm			4	6	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
		— H—H—H —								
3½	1¼	HalcoPd				1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
15	9¼	HallsM	.80	7.6	4	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
8⅛	3	Hamptn			4	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
8	5	HanSaRt			56	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
31⅝	19⅝	Harland	.80	3.4	9	7	23⅝	23½	23½	— ½
13⅝	7⅜	HartzM	.40	3.0	11	27	13⅝	13½	13½	— ¼
5⅜	⅞	Harvey			4	10	2⅝	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
10¾	7⅜	Hasting	.60	5.9	6	19	10½	10	10⅛	— ⅜
7½	3⅝	HawlA	.15e	2.7	56	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	6	HelthM	.22	3.3	4	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	7⅜	HeinWer	.39e	5.3	6	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
6⅞	2¼	Heinick	.05a	1.4	7	19	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
2¾	1⅛	HelmMg				50	1⅜	1⅜		
17⅝	9⅝	Hess's	.60b	4.4	6	10	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	3¾	HIGInc	.36t	4.5	8	3	8	8	8	— ⅛
12½	4⅝	HIShear	.20	1.8	7	15	11¼	11	11¼	+ ½
9⅛	4⅝	Hiptrnic	.20	3.8	8	2	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
9¼	5½	HollyCp			9	31	7¾	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
42	33¼	HomeOA	1.30	3.4	8	2	38¾	38½	38¾	— ⅛
16	6⅝	HornHar				7	10½	10¼	10½	— ⅛
13¼	8½	HospM	.60	6.7	24	1	9	9	9	+ ¼
26⅝	9⅛	HosMln	.10e	.4	48	119	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
21	15⅝	Hotel	1.74e	11.	11	6	16	16	16	+ ⅛
7⅝	4½	HousRon	.40	8.0	3	11	5⅛	5	5	— ¼
31⅝	13½	HouOM	.80	4.9	7	584	16⅝	15½	16⅜	+1
26	15⅝	HouO pf	1.69	9.1		73	18¾	17⅝	18⅝	+ ⅜
13⅝	6½	HowelC	.40	5.2	10	8	7¾	7¾	7¾	
4¼	2⅝	Howell	.15e	6.7	10	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
31½	22⅞	HubellA	1.44	5.8	8	10	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
31⅝	22⅞	HubellB	1.44	5.9	7	4	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	+ ⅜
47⅝	33⅝	HudBO	2	4.5	8	31	45	44	44¾	+ ⅜
15¼	8¼	Hufty	.68	6.0	6	46	11⅜	10¾	11⅜	+ ⅝
8½	3⅜	HuntH	.20e	3.7	6	13	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ¼
47¼	22½	HuskyO	1	2.5	10	53	39⅝	39⅛	39¼	— ¼
8⅜	3	Hycel			57	121	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
		— I—I—I —								
5⅞	3⅜	ICH	.15e	3.8	4	2	4	4	4	— ⅛
5⅜	3	IFS Ind	.14	3.3	5	11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
1¼	7-16	ITI			11	3	11-16	11-16	11-16	
6¾	3	Imperind			4	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
21¾	16⅝	ImpOil	1a	4.7	9	84	21¼	20⅞	21⅛	— ⅛
19¾	6⅝	Instron	.30	2.0	8	5	15½	15¼	15¼	— ¼
2	⅞	InstrSys			25	135	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
19¾	8½	InsSy pf	.28t	2.5		15	12	11¼	11¼	— ½
12⅛	3⅝	IntegRes			8	35	6	6	6	— ⅛
7¾	6	IntCtyGs	.28	4.0	6	3	7	6⅞	7	+ ¼
16⅝	10⅞	Intrmk	.15e	1.2	7	5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
4½	2¼	IntBnknt			19	481	3¼	2¾	3¼	+ ⅜
3½	1¼	IntFdSvc				4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
24¼	13⅝	IntGenI	1.20	6.5	4	2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
10	4½	IntProt	.20	3.6	4	3	5½	5½	5½	+ ¼
9⅝	6¼	IntSeaw	.60	9.1	5	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	13-16	IntStrtch			10	1	15-16	15-16	15-16	—1-16
4⅛	⅝	Interphot				12	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ¼
4½	1	InvestFla				13	2⅛	2	2	+ ⅛
38¼	20	InvDvA	1.28	3.6	11	177	36⅛	36	36	
9⅝	5¼	InvDvB	.32	3.6	7	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
9⅝	6⅝	InvRIT	.55e	7.5	7	3	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
34½	11⅛	IroqBrd	.30	.9	12	38	33¼	32⅝	32⅞	— ¾
5⅝	3¼	IrvinInd	.10	2.2		4	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
		— J—J—J —								
17⅝	8⅞	Jacobs	.40	3.3	7	8	12¾	12¼	12¼	— ¾
4⅝	2⅛	Jetero	.05e	2.2	4	6	2¼	2¼	2¼	
3	1⅝	Jetronic			8	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
11¼	5⅛	JohnPd	.36	5.5	12	16	6½	6	6½	+ ½
4⅛	2¼	JuniperP			30	6	3	2⅞	3	+ ¼
		— K—K—K —								
6⅞	3	KTelin	.30e	8.6	12	3	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
5	1⅜	Kalsin	4c		2	7	2	2	2	
3	11-16	KaneMill wt				1	¾	¾	¾	
15	6	KayCp	.30	2.5	6	3	12	12	12	+ ⅛
17⅝	7⅜	KenaiCp			6	60	10⅝	9¾	10⅜	+ ½
12⅞	7¾	Kenwin	.48	4.6	5	2	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
7⅜	3⅜	Ketchm	.23t	5.8		6	4	4	4	+ ¼
7¾	3¼	Key Co	.20e	4.6	4	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
1¾	⅛	Kidde wt				5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
3⅜	2⅞	KinArk			8	13	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
3⅛	1	KingOpl				10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
30⅝	8	KingRd	.40	1.7	9	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
33⅝	15⅝	KirbyEx			7	6	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ¼
6¾	3⅜	Kll Mtg			4	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
9⅝	5¼	Kleinerts			5	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
7⅞	3⅜	KuhnStr	.15	4.1	13	16	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
		— L—L—L —								
3⅛	1⅝	LaBarge	.06e	3.0	15	1	2	2	2	
6⅝	3¾	LaMaur	.20	5.0	18	2	4	4	4	+ ⅛
6⅛	2¼	LaPnt				4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
12¼	8	LQuint				41	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
3½	2	LakeSh			9	17	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
10	2⅛	Landmk			4	11	5¼	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅜	Laneco	.16	2.6	4	5	6⅛	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
21¼	11	LeaRonal	.60	3.2	8	15	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	+ ⅜
8½	2¼	LeePh			15	12	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
15⅝	6⅞	LehighP			10	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
17⅞	10⅜	LeighPd	.80	6.0	5	31	13⅜	12⅝	13⅜	+1⅜
8⅞	2⅝	LeisureT			4	18	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
12	5⅛	LibtyFb	.39t	6.4	4	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
9⅛	5⅜	Lightolr	.24	3.3	6	38	7⅜	6½	7¼	+1
6¼	3½	LincAm			5	5	4⅜	4½	4½	+ ⅛
7⅛	2½	LloydsE				5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4⅛	1¾	Lodge	.08e	3.6	9	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
33¾	14½	Lohmn	1.20	5.1	8	12	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
26¾	5⅝	LoewT wt				225	16	14½	16	+1⅜
19½	9¾	Logicon			11	11	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
8⅝	3⅜	LundyEl			13	4	4⅝	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
14¾	8¾	Lydall	.60a	5.3	6	8	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
4⅞	2⅛	LynchCp				29	2½	2¼	2½	+ ¼
		— M—M—M —								
7⅛	4	MPO			4	32	4⅛	d 3⅝	3⅝	— ⅜
9¾	4⅛	Macks	.20	3.6	4	10	5½	5½	5½	
3⅛	½	Macrod			8	40	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
20½	17½	MePS	1.64	9.6	4	6	17⅛	d17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
13-16	½	Marinda				6	¾	¾	¾	
13¾	8¼	Martene	.14e	1.0	5	48	u14	13¼	13⅞	+ ¾
22⅞	20	Marm pf	2.25	11.		21	20⅝	20	20¼	+ ¼
7⅜	4¼	Marshin				11	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
26⅛	13	MartPr	.40	2.9	4	33	14	13⅝	13¾	— ¼
17	8½	Mastnd	.60a	6.2	4	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
7¼	3½	Masters			4	7	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
26¾	11½	MaierRe	.28	1.2	11	17	22⅝	20⅞	22⅝	+1⅝
5⅛	2¾	MaulTec	.14	4.7		2	3	3	3	
1⅜	⅛	McCrory wt				5	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅛	McCulO			30	697	5⅝	4¾	5⅝	+ ½
6¼	2⅜	McKeon			6	1	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
22⅞	14½	Means	1.08	7.1	7	38	15⅜	14½	15⅛	+ ⅞
13⅞	7⅝	Medalst	.50	5.6	5	5	9	9	9	— ⅛
6½	1¾	MedalnGp			7	20	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
3⅛	1½	MedcoJw				2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
22⅞	9	Medfield			11	4	20⅛	20⅜	20⅛	+ ⅛
23⅞	13½	MediaG	.60	3.1	9	11	20	19	19⅝	— ¼
13½	5⅞	Megalnt	.24	2.3	13	12	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅜
25⅞	12¾	MEMCo	.90	5.9	7	28	15¼	15	15¼	+ ½
13⅝	7¾	MercSL	.50	5.3	4	4	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	MetPro	.10	1.4	9	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
36¾	17¾	Metpth	.32	1.0	19	24	33⅛	32¾	32¾	— ¼
4	1¼	Metrocar				2	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅝	1⅛	MichGen			7	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
9	5	MchSug				1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
3⅝	3	MichS pf	.24	8.0		6	3	3	3	— ⅛
13⅝	4	MidldCo	.20	3.0	4	12	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	9¼	MidlGls	.40	3.1	6	19	13⅛	12¾	12¾	— ⅜
4¾	1⅝	MissnIT			50	10	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
25⅛	13⅞	MitchlE	.12	.8	7	21	16	15⅞	16	
17½	8	MileCp	.40	2.8	6	11	14⅜	14	14¼	
7⅝	5¾	MonMg	.44	7.2	5	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
17½	11	Moog	.40	2.5	8	20	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ½
8	5⅝	MtgGlh	.63e	9.0	16	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
9	4¼	MortonS	.32	6.1	5	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
21⅞	12¼	MIVMll	1a	5.6	5	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
5¼	1	Movielab			8	1	2½	2½	2½	
		— N—N—N —								
18	13	Napco	.20	1.4	7	11	14½	14	14⅛	+ ¼
36	15⅝	NatCSS	.32	1.3	12	48	24⅞	24	24⅞	+ ⅞
8⅞	5⅛	NatEdu	.12e	1.9	5	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
4	1⅞	NKinney				6	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
7	2⅝	NtParag	.30l	11.		7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
12⅞	4⅞	NtPatent				360	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	
6⅞	5¼	NtSecR	.48e	8.9		17	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
7¼	4⅛	NtSilvr	.20e	4.3	10	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7½	3	NtSpinn	.20	5.5	3	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
12	7⅞	NatwHo	.40	4.8	6	5	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
9¼	3⅛	NelsLB	.64t	14.	4	19	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅜	Nidrla	.05e	3.3	8	20	1½	1½	1½	
17¾	9	NMxAr	.07l	.6	9	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ¼
11	5⅝	NProc	.50e	7.1	9	41	7	6⅞	7	
32	16⅝	NYTim	.80	2.9	15	43	28	27½	27½	— ⅜
13	6⅛	NewbE	.50	7.7	11	9	6½	6½	6½	
35¼	17⅜	Newcor	1	3.8	7	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ¼
32⅝	15⅜	NiagFSv	.80	4.1	5	3	19½	19½	19½	
11⅝	3⅛	Nolex				74	4⅝	4	4⅛	+ ½
13⅝	10¾	Norl pf	1.50	13.		12	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
25	2⅜	Nortek	.04	.4		128	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅜
25¾	11¼	NoARoy	.20	1.2	6	8	17¼	16⅝	17¼	+ ⅜
23⅛	6⅝	NuclDta			15	22	13¾	13⅝	13¾	
28⅝	18	Numac	.07l	.3	34	234	26¼	25½	26¼	+1
		— O—O—O —								
17¼	9½	Oakwd	.12b	1.3	5	15	9½	d 9⅛	9½	
10¼	7¼	OhArt	.24	3.1	15	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
15	11	OhSealy	.72	5.6	8	7	13	12⅝	12¾	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅞	Oilaind	.40e	6.2	4	19	6½	6½	6½	
20	13¾	OnLine	.24	1.3	13	51	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ½
39	21	OOklep				z50	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ½
14¼	6½	OrloleH	.25e	3.1	3	1	8	8	8	+ ¼
11	5⅝	OuldrSp	.20	2.1	15	45	9½	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
9¾	3⅛	OzarkA	.15e	3.0	4	32	5⅛	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
		— P—Q —								
2	⅝	PF Ind				6	⅞	⅞	⅞	
18⅝	15	PGEpfA	1.50	9.6		5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¼
16⅝	13⅛	PGEpfB	1.37	9.8		2	14	14	14	— ⅛
15	12	PGEpfC	1.25	9.8		2	12⅝	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
15⅝	12½	PGEpfD	1.25	9.9		3	13½	d12¼	12⅝	— ⅛
15½	12⅜	PGEpfE	1.25	9.5		200	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	12	PGEpfG	1.20	9.2		14	13	13	13	+ ⅜
29½	25¼	PGEpfW	2.57	10.		83	25⅝	d24⅞	25⅛	— ⅜
26⅞	21⅞	PGEpfV	2.32	10.		17	22⅝	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
30	24⅝	PGEpfT	2.54	9.9		1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
30⅝	26	PGEpfS	2.62	9.6		5	27¼	26⅞	27¼	+ ⅜
24¼	20⅞	PGEpfP	2.05	9.3		9	22	22	22	+ ¾
24¼	20	PGEpfO	2	9.8		2	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	— ¼
23¾	19½	PGEpfM	1.96	10.		1	19½	19½	19½	— ¼
26½	21⅞	PGEpfL	2.25	10.		4	22¾	22	22	+ ⅛
24½	20¼	PGEpfK	2.04	9.8		9	21⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅜
52⅞	42⅞	PacLt pf	4.50	10.		z250	44½	43¾	44½	+1¼
59	48	PacPLpt	5	9.8		z200	51	50	51	+2
22¼	11	PacScle	.32	2.5	7	49	12⅞	12	12⅞	+ ⅜
31½	29	PallCp			15	31	u31⅞	31	31⅞	+ ⅛
2¾	1¼	PalomrF			75	9	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
5⅝	3¾	Pantast	.30	7.7	8	15	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
6⅝	2⅝	ParkEl			15	5	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ¼
30⅝	18½	Parsons	1	5.0	6	15	20	19¾	20	+ ⅛
6½	4⅛	PatFash	.10e	1.8	3	7	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
9⅝	5¾	Patagon			5	30	8⅝	8¼	8¼	+ ½
11	6	PatoC	2e	25.	3	6	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
45⅝	14⅛	PebblB	1	2.6	13	15	39⅝	39	39⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅝	PennDix wt				6	¾	¾		
18⅛	12⅝	PenTr	1	6.3	6	2	16	16	16	+ ⅛
3⅞	2⅜	PECp	.60t	18.	4	20	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
2½	⅞	Pentron			6	31	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
25¼	10	PepCom	.48	2.8	7	66	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
15¼	8½	Perini	.40	3.8	10	11	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ½
12⅝	6⅛	PetroLe			5	24	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ½
11⅝	8¼	PhilLD	.68r	7.6	4	3	9	9	9	
5¼	1⅞	Phoenix				39	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	+ ¼
12	6⅝	PicNPay	.24	3.1	5	6	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅜
6⅝	⅞	PioneerS				84	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	— ⅛
7¼	3	PlonTx	.20l		10	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ¼
27¾	20	PitDM	1.40	6.3	4	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
34¾	23¾	Pitway	1.65	5.9	5	11	28⅞	28⅛	28⅞	+ ⅛
24	17⅞	PlacrDv	1	4.7	13	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	—1
9¾	4⅞	Plantlnd				106	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ¾
11¾	4⅝	PlyGm	.40b	5.1	4	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
3⅝	⅞	Polaron				19	1½	1¼	1½	+ ¼
16⅛	8	Polychr	.20	1.6	7	18	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ¾
13½	10½	PratlLmb	1	9.0	6	2	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
5⅞	4¼	PrattRd	.30	6.9	5	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
28	22½	PrenHa	1.24	5.3	9	37	23½	23¼	23½	+ ⅜
15⅝	6¾	Presley	.62r	7.9	2	33	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅜
18	13⅛	Preston	.70	4.6	7	5	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
25⅞	3⅞	PrimMt			12	85	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ¾
12⅛	10½	PrpCT	1.20e	11.	9	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
13½	9⅝	ProvGas	.88	8.8	3	4	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
5⅝	2½	PrdRE	.24	6.9		27	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ¼
10⅛	3⅜	PrudBld	.24	3.6	9	15	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ¾
14½	6⅞	PulteH	.24	2.2	3	6	11	11	11	
10¼	9¾	Punta pf	1.10	11.		2	10	10	10	
13	6⅝	Purpac	.06e	.8	18	28	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ¼
		— R—R—R —								
12⅝	9¾	RBInd	.24	2.4	7	21	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
4⅜	1¼	REDM			6	7	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
2¾	1⅝	RET				1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
46¾	42½	RET pf	4.38	10.		1	42½	42½	42½	
15	7⅝	RHMed	.10e	1.0	7	20	10	9⅝	10	+ ½
3⅝	1¼	RPS			6	4	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
4¼	1⅞	RSC	.10	4.0	12	6	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
8¾	5¼	Ragan	.10e	1.6	10	21	6⅛	6	6⅛	
23½	12	RanchEx			4	44	13¾	13⅝	13¾	— ¼
17¼	10⅞	RangrO			41	60	13⅞	13½	13½	— ¼
32½	18	Ransbrg	1.20	4.8	7	39	25¾	24¾	24⅞	—1⅛
4¾	¾	RapAm wt				37	3	2¾	2⅞	
3¾	2	RathP				2	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
32⅞	13½	Rayind	.40	2.3	16	33	17¼	16⅝	17¼	+1⅛
5⅞	2⅝	Reading			6	25	3½	3½	3½	— ¼
16⅝	14	REInv	1.20	7.6	12	5	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ¼
13⅝	10	RllncT	1.40	13.	6	3	11	11	11	
5⅝	2⅝	Redlaw	.25e	10.	10	20	2¾	d 2½	2½	— ¼
8¾	4	RefgTr	.25e	5.0	4	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
12½	8⅛	RegalB	.60	6.9	6	5	8¾	8½	8¾	
19¼	14½	RemAr	1a	6.8	5	7	14¾	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
10½	5⅛	RepGyp	.20e	2.3	4	15	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ¼
43	25	RepNY	1.52	4.3	5	3	35	35	35	
26⅜	15⅝	ResnCol	.24	1.5	8	40	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+ ¼
69½	20½	ResrtA			11	3886	31¾	26⅝	31¾	+6⅛
108	27	Resrt B			15	z5100	46	43	46	+4½
7⅛	1¾	ResIAssc			14	5	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
13¼	3⅞	RexNore			24	16	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ½
50⅞	25⅞	RileyCo			6	5	32	32	32	+ ¼
33½	22¼	RioAlg	1.08	3.7	8	6	28⅝	28½	28⅞	+ ¼
16¾	8⅛	Robnich			9	23	11⅛	10⅞	11	
8¼	4½	Roblin	.12	2.4	4	20	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
33⅝	23⅝	Rogers	.20	.7	13	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	+ ⅛
6⅛	1½	RoyPalm			13	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10½	7⅜	Ruddck	.42e	4.9	5	2	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
10	7½	Rudick pf	.56	6.8		9	8¼	8¼	8¼	
2⅝	1⅛	Rusco			3	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
6	2½	RBW Cp			12	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
19	10⅞	Russell	.48	3.7	6	5	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
31¼	23¼	RustCft	.40	1.3	15	11	30⅞	30½	30⅞	+ ½
		— S—S—S —								
5⅝	4¼	SFM	.20	4.3	6	7	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ¼
13½	8¼	SGL	.25b	2.9	5	2	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
3½	1½	SGSec				22	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
17	13⅝	SGSe pf	1.70	12.		2	13¾	13¾	13¾	
9⅝	4⅝	SSP	.36	7.0	5	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
16½	9⅛	Salem	.32e	3.1	6	11	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅞	SCarlo	.10e	5.0		2	2	2	2	+ ¼
11	8⅞	SDgo pf	.90	9.6		5	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
87	71¼	SDgo pf	7.80	11.		z9800	73⅝	71¾	72¼	+1
26⅞	22	SDgo pf	2.47	11.		2	23	23	23	+ ⅜
29¾	25	SDgo pf	2.68	11.		4	25¼	25	25	
19⅛	14¼	SFrRE	1.40	7.6	18	5	18½	18½	18½	
9⅜	3½	Sargent			29	56	9¼	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
10⅝	6½	SoundrL	.30	3.4	7	18	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
9¼	5⅝	SchelbE	.56	9.5	14	29	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅜
4⅞	2⅛	Schiller			8	8	2½	2½	2½	
7⅜	3½	Schradr	.26r	6.9	5	2	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	
5⅝	1⅞	SciMgt	.10	3.3	8	10	3	3	3	
36⅝	18¾	SciAtla	.20	.6	15	9	32½	32¼	32½	
36	24¾	Scope	.50	1.6	8	6	31¾	30½	31¾	+1⅛
22½	11	SbdAM	.40	2.1	3	16	19	18¾	19	
9¾	3	Sealctro			6	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
3⅛	¾	Seaport			13	62	1	1	1	— ⅛
14¾	7	SeasnAll	.20	1.4	21	59	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
4¾	2½	SecMtg				63	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
⅛	1-128	SecMtg wt				99	1-32	1-64	1-64	+1-128
11⅝	6⅛	Selas	.36	5.4	5	5	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅜
8	5⅛	Semich	.20	3.4	13	5	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
8¼	4¾	Srvisco	.36	6.7	4	17	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
6⅛	2¾	Servo				1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
8⅛	3⅞	ShaerS	.40e	8.2	6	6	5	4⅞	4⅞	
21⅞	11⅝	Sharon	1	4.9	4	25	20½	20¼	20⅜	— ⅜
8⅛	5⅛	Shawln	.50b	9.3	6	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ¼
8¼	2⅛	ShelirR			4	40	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
41	20⅛	ShenanO				189	40⅜	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅛
6	3⅛	Shopwell			9	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
42½	19	Showbt	1	4.9	6	7	20⅛	19¾	20⅛	+ ¾
27⅝	11⅞	Sierrcin	.30	1.8	11	8	17	16⅞	17	+ ¼
13½	7⅛	Silco	.50b	4.3	6	6	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
14⅝	8¼	Sigma	.32	3.0	5	1	10½	10½	10½	
11	4⅜	Sikes A	.10e	1.3	6	6	7½	7½	7½	+ ¼
16⅞	5¼	Silvrcst	.40e	7.1	3	7	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
6	3¼	SimcaS	.25b	5.4	8	3	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅜
5⅝	1¾	Solitron			25	40	3⅛	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
25	9⅞	SonderB	.40	1.6	8	6	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
8⅞	5	SorgPap			6	1	6½	6½	6½	
14⅝	6⅜	Soundsn	.40	5.1	3	9	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
13⅝	10½	SCEd pf	1.06	9.6		12	12	11	11	+ ½
14¼	11⅜	SCEd pf	1.19	9.9		3	12	12	12	
18	15⅛	SCEd pf	1.45	9.6		4	15⅛	d14⅝	15⅛	
19⅞	16	SCEd pf	1.30	7.0		2	18½	18½	18½	
27½	22½	SCEd pf	2.21	9.7		13	23¼	22½	22⅞	+ ⅜
106⅞	93½	SCEd pf	8.96	9.2		20	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	+2¾
11	6⅜	SwFlaBk	.40	5.2	6	17	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ¼
29¾	24	SwFIB pf	2.18	8.8		4	24¾	24½	24¾	+ ½
15	6¼	SwtGFin	.40a	3.4	7	5	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
13½	6⅛	Spector	.20e	2.8	3	12	7⅝	6⅞	7⅛	+ ¼
6⅝	3	Spencer	.16	3.2	6	18	5⅛	5	5	
11⅞	6⅝	StdCont	.40b	5.7	7	5	7	7	7	+ ⅛
12⅝	6	StdMell			10	77	8	7½	7¾	+ ¼
26	19⅝	StProd	1.40	6.0	7	4	23¾	23½	23½	— ½
31¼	20½	StaShr	.60t	2.7	7	5	22	22	22	— ¼
13⅝	4⅞	Stange	.18	2.7	8	43	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ½
7⅞	3¾	Stanwd			4	43	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	9	StarSup	.80	7.2	4	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
26⅞	16	StepnCh	.80	4.9	6	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ¼
2¼	⅝	SterlEl				24	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
4	2⅝	SterlExt	.10	4.0	6	16	2½	2¼	2½	+ ⅛
4¾	2½	Stevknit	.14t	6.2	9	3	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
10	6⅝	StrutW	.30b	4.1	10	6	7¾	7⅛	7¼	+ ¼
5	2⅞	SueAnn	.24e	7.4	15	3	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ¼
2¼	⅞	Summit			6	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
5	3⅝	SunCityI	.25	6.7		3	3⅞	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
17½	7	Sunair	.50r	3.0	12	16	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
22⅞	12½	Sundnc	.16	.9	18	36	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅜
19½	13	SupFdS	.40	2.5	7	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
18½	8⅛	Supind	.25	1.4	8	278	18½	17¼	17⅝	— ½
28⅝	20½	Supron	.30	1.1	17	41	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
11¼	4⅞	Susqueh			3	52	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
17¼	9½	Susqh pf	1	10.		3	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
1⅛	11-16	SutrMtg wt				7	¾	11-16	11-16	
7⅝	3½	Synloy	.30b	7.5	31	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
37¾	18⅝	Syntex	.90	2.6	11	330	34⅜	33⅞	34¼	— ¼
33½	18½	SyscoCp	.56	2.1	8	22	26¾	26½	26¾	+ ⅜
23¾	10⅝	SystEng			12	51	13⅜	12¾	13	
		— T—T—T —								
13¼	6⅛	TEC	.40	5.9	7	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ¼
5⅜	1½	TFI			9	12	2	1⅞	2	+ ¼
16⅞	8⅝	TabPd	.20	1.9	6	4	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅜
14¼	7⅝	TandB	1e	9.4	6	3	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	—
14⅛	7¼	Tannet	.20b	2.5	4	15	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
16⅞	11⅝	Tasty	1.20b	11.	8	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ¼
3¼	¾	TechSym			9	5	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
9⅝	3	TechOp			6	7	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅜
4¾	2¼	TechTp	.07r	2.1	6	69	3½	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
7½	3⅝	Tectrol	.20	4.6	6	x6	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	+ ¼
35	15⅝	TeionR			58	5	28	27¾	28	
14⅞	7⅝	TeleCm	.52	6.0	5	29	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
27½	15⅞	Teiflex	.30	1.9	10	2	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
21⅞	9⅝	Telsci	.60	4.0	12	9	15⅛	14⅞	15	— ⅛
6	1⅛	Tenna				19	2½	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
4½	⅞	Tenneco wt				14	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
9	3	Tenney	.41t	8.6	8	7	4⅞	4⅞	4¾	— ⅛
30½	15	Teradyn			9	33	17⅛	16½	17⅛	+ ⅝
10⅝	4⅞	TerraC	.40	7.6	40	69	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
16	7⅛	TetraT			17	5	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
16⅛	7⅝	TextAir	.16	1.4	6	166	11⅝	11⅛	11⅜	— ½
1⅞	½	TharCp				3	⅞	13-16	⅞	+3-16
19⅝	12	Thriftm	.80	5.1	4	7	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
7	2⅞	Tidwell			4	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
108	92	TolEdpf	10	11.		z20	92½	92½	92½	+ ½
14⅝	5¾	ToppsG	.28	3.9	4	4	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
15⅝	8⅞	TollPel	.20	1.3	16	67	15⅛	14¾	14⅞	— ¼
8½	3	TotPet wt				15	8	8	8	— ⅛
6⅞	2	TownCtry			9	6	2¼	2¼	2¼	
7¼	2¼	TransLux			7	15	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+ ½
9	8	TransOil	.05e	.6	9	8	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅜
17¾	7⅛	TriaCp	.15	1.1	9	41	14½	14	14¼	— ⅜
10¼	2⅝	TuboM				34	9½	9⅜	9½	
6½	3⅛	TwinFr	.15	4.1	5	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
		— U—U—U —								
10⅝	7⅛	U&I			38	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4½	2⅞	UIP	.24	7.4	6	25	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
3¼	1⅝	UNA	.10a	4.4	3	2	2½	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
7⅞	4⅝	URS	.34	4.8	8	7	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
10⅜	4⅜	Unimax			7	12	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
7¼	5½	Unimax pf				1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
16	9¼	UAlrPd	.60b	4.6	9	4	13	13	13	— ⅛
3-32	1-64	UnBrd wt				260	1-64	1-64	1-64	
14⅞	11⅝	UnCosF	.60b	4.4	7	1	13½	13½	13½	— ¼
3⅛	1⅝	UnFoods			5	55	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜	+ ¼
3⅜	2	UNatCo				1	2⅝	2⅞	2⅞	
8½	5½	UNICp pf				1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅜
6	5⅝	URepInv	.3[illegible]			1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
16¾	9⅝	USBcpT	.65			6	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ¼
17¾	9⅝	USFiltr	.32			26	10⅜	10¼	10½	+ ⅜
11	7¾	UnRltT	.81e			20	8⅜	8⅛	8⅝	+ ¼
¼	1-16	UnRltT wt				16	⅛	1-16	⅛	+1-16
4⅛	2⅛	USRdium				12	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
16⅞	12⅝	USRbR	1a			5	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	— ⅛
5¼	3¼	UnivClg	.05			1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
16½	10⅛	UnivRs	.32			8	12¾	12½	12½	
16¼	9	UnivRu	.72			1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
		— V—V—V —								
16¾	10⅝	Valmac	.80			5	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅜
9¼	5⅝	Valspar	.36			1	6	6	6	— ⅛
2¾	2	ValueL	.01e				2½	2⅜	2⅜	
37⅜	16⅞	VermlA	.32b				17½	17¼	17½	+ ¼
10⅛	4¼	Vernitrn	.10	1.			5½	5⅜	5⅜	
8½	1	Vertiple					3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
5	1¾	Viatech					2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
7¾	1⅝	VintageE					3	3	3	
12⅝	4⅜	Vishay					10¾	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅜
7	2⅜	VisualG	.12	2.2			5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅜
18¾	10	Voplex	.52	4.4			11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅜	VulcCp	.10e	2.6			4	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
		— W—W—W —								
6	2⅝	WTC	.10	3.0	1		3½	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
10¼	6⅛	Wackht	.40b	5.9			6⅜	6⅝	6¾	+ ¼
3½	1¾	WadelEq					2¼	2¼	2¼	
18½	10⅛	Wainoco			10	3	12¾		12⅞	
27¾	20⅝	Walco	.80	3.3	6		24		24	— ¼
11⅞	5⅝	WaltcS	.28	4.0	8			6⅞	7	+ ¼
33¾	12	Wang	.06	.2	20			28¾	30⅝	+ ⅝
33⅛	9⅝	Wang B	.16	.6	19			28	28½	— ⅜
17¾	6½	Wards Co				4		12½	12½	— ⅛
23⅝	3⅞	WarnC pf	.05	.3				17½	18¼	
48¾	31	WshPost	.60	1.3	8			46¼	46⅝	— ⅛
25½	20⅝	WRIT	1.88	8.9	13			21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
12½	5⅝	WeldTuA	.07r	.8				8⅜	8⅜	— ⅜
5⅜	3⅝	Wellco	.25	5.3	14			4⅜	4⅝	+ ¼
8⅝	4¼	WstChP						5⅛	5¼	+ ¼
35⅞	19⅝	Wstburn	1a	3.4	5		29		29	— ½
19½	9½	WstFin	.40	2.8	3			13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅝
7⅞	3¾	Whitehall			7	6		5¼	5⅜	+ ⅜
7-32	1-64	Whittakr wt						1-64	1-64	
8½	2	Wichita			8	86		4	4⅛	+ ⅜
14	8⅝	Wmhous	.50	4.9	5	5		10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
4	2½	WilsnB	.30	11.		4		2⅝	2¾	
16¼	9⅝	Wincorp	.40	3.5	15	32		11½	11½	— ¼
8⅝	6¾	Winkim	.40	5.0	7	1		8	8	
53⅝	46⅝	WisP pf	4.50	9.2		z20		48⅞	48⅞	+ ⅜
3⅝	2	WolfHB			15	3		2¼	2¼	
10⅝	3¾	Woodlnd			71	30		10	10	
9⅛	4¾	WkWear	.36	6.3	5	2		5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
15⅝	8⅛	Wrathr	.10e	.8	33	15		11⅞	12	— ⅛
1 7-16	¾	WrightH				20		⅞	⅞	+1-16
26½	13⅞	Wynnln	.48	2.2	7	32		21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
16	11	WyvmBn	.64	5.1	8	6		12½	12½	+ ⅛
		— X—Y—Z —								
17	11⅛	ZeroCp	.44	3.4	7	76	13	12½	13	+1¾
17½	8½	Zimmer	.24	2.4	4	11	10	10	10	

Sales figures are unofficial.

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividend[illegible] the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on th[illegible] quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra [illegible]nds or payments not designated as regular are identifie[illegible] the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate pl[illegible]ck dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock divide[illegible] split-up. l—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or n[illegible]ion taken at last divident meeting. k—Delcared or paid th[illegible], an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—N[illegible]ue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus sto[illegible]vidend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimate[illegible] value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	11-11⅛	3 5/16-3 7/16	—⅛-1/16	11⅞-12⅛	10⅛-10⅝
2 M.	11 5/16-11 7/16	3⅜-3½	—⅛-1/16	12⅛-12⅜	9⅝-10⅛
3 M.	11 11/16-11 13/16	3⅜-3½	-1/16-⅛	12 9/16-12 13/16	9⅝-10
6 M	12 5/16-12 7/16	3⅜-3⅝	⅛-⅜	13⅜-13⅝	9⅝-10
1 Y.	12-12⅛	3¾-4	9/16-⅞	13-13¼	10⅛-10⅝

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the January 2, 1979 's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.it.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	1.9525	3.997	108.075 *	47.10 *	0.2375	—	6.845 *	121.50 *	38.82 *
Brussels (c)	28.63	58.4975	15.813	6.8985	3.475 *	14.639	—	17.77	5.6945
Frankfurt	1.8084	3.7015	—	43.69 *	2.202 x	92.68 *	6.338 *	112.67 *	35.99 *
London(z)	2.0367	—	3.7075	8.475	1,682.00	3.999	58.45	3.2905	10.2955
Milan	823.05	1,685.20	455.40	198.60	—	421.13	28.85	510.99	163.80
Paris	4.1525	8.485	229.18 *	—	5.0355 x	212.00 *	14.503 *	257.65 *	82.39 *
Zurich				* Closed *					

The following are Dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Danish Krone: 5.03975; Escudo: 45.70 ; Israeli £: 19.075 ; Peseta: 69.745 , Schilling: 13.235 ; Sw.Krona: 4.368 ; Yen: 193.675 ; Norw. Krone: 4.9710 , Fin Mark: 3.897 ; Belgian Financial Franc:29.095 . Hong Kong $: 4.794 ; Singapore $: 2.1598 ; Canadian $: 84.245 U.S. cents.

(c) Commercial Franc (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
January 2, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Mar	805	787	785	788	—15
May	835	824	830	835	—5
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	830	840	—11
Aug	885	880	876	885	—14
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	905	925	—20
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	900	920	—15
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	915	945	—25
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	960	980	—10
90 lots.					
COCOA					
Mar	1,670	1,615	1,635	1,639	—30
May	1,670	1,637	1,634	1,657	—37
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	1,655	1,675	—50
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,655	—	—40
Dec	1,625	—	1,625	1,640	—15
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,620	—	new
85 lots					

European Gold Markets

January 2, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	227.15	226.80	+0.80
Zurich		Closed	
Paris (12.5 kilo)	228.99	228.52	+1.95

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris ; Opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
January 2, 1979

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars: Spot	768.5	769.50	[illegible]	773.50
3 months	784.00	784.50	[illegible]	787.00
Cathodes: spot	752.00	754.00	[illegible]	759.00
3 months	771.00	771.50	[illegible]	774.00
Tin: spot	6,940.00	6,960.00	6,980	6,990.00
3 months	6,840.00	6,845.00	6,860	6,865.00
Lead: spot	470.00	473.00	444	445.00
3 months	424.00	425.00	412.5	413.50
Zinc: spot	344.00	345.00	346.5	347.00
3 months	354.00	355.00	355.0	356.00
Silver: spot	294.80	295.20	296.90	297.20
3 months	302.50	302.70	304.00	304.30

Gold Options

(prices in $/oz.)

Base	Feb.	May	Options for Aug. 1979 start on Jan. 15th 1979
225	8.75- 9.75	18.00-19.00	
230	6.25- 7.25	16.00-17.00	
235	4.50- 5.50	14.00-15.00	
240	3.75- 4.75	11.00-12.00	

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 312560 · Telex 28305

The Royal Bank of Canada.

Statement for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1978.

One of the world's great banks.

Over 1600 branches. Operating in over 40 countries throughout the world with branches, representative offices, subsidiaries and affiliates—all designed to help you with your international banking requirements.

Condensed Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at October 31, 1978

Assets	1978	1977
Cash resources	$ 8,147,141,742	$ 7,165,038,541
Government and other securities	4,564,849,007	3,403,063,570
Loans, including mortgages	25,446,577,500	21,819,176,461
Bank premises	474,625,919	413,273,134
Securities of and loans to corporations controlled by the bank	374,934,732	235,494,686
Customers liability under acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit	1,861,855,546	1,289,091,017
Other assets	34,531,984	25,196,946
	$40,904,516,430	$34,350,334,355
Liabilities		
Deposits	$36,990,558,889	$31,379,914,005
Acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit	1,861,855,546	1,289,091,017
Other liabilities	234,098,128	166,548,859
Debentures issued and outstanding	413,666,000	353,891,000
Accumulated appropriations for losses	325,470,815	306,659,889
Capital, rest account and undivided profits	1,078,867,052	854,229,585
(All figures are in Canadian dollars)	$40,904,516,430	$34,350,334,355

W. Earle McLaughin, Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer
Rowland C. Frazee, President
J.K. Finlayson, Vice-Chairman
W.D.H. Gardiner, Vice-Chairman
H.E. Wyatt, Vice-Chairman
R.A. Utting, Executive Vice-President and Chief General Manager
A.R. Taylor, Executive Vice-President and General Manager, International

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

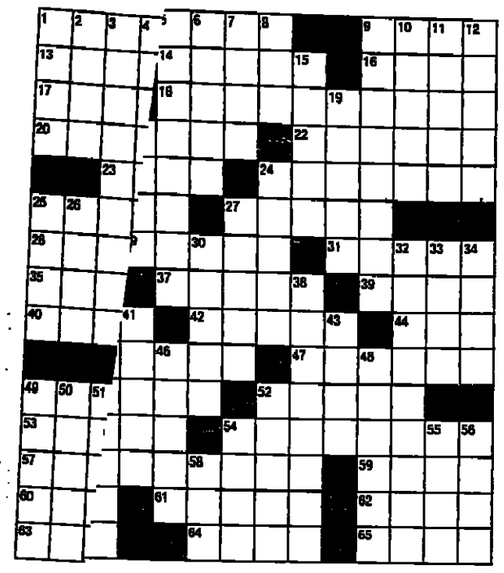
IN EUROPE:
London: R.G.P. Styles, Senior Vice-President, Europe, Middle East & Africa.
Paris: A. de Takacsy, Vice-President and General Manager, Continental Europe and Président-Directeur Général, The Royal Bank of Canada (France) — 3 Rue Scribe, 75440 Paris Cédex 09 — tel.: 266.90.30
Germany: Bankhaus Burgardt & Bröckelschen AG, Jacobistrasse 3, Düsseldorf.

FOR READERS WHOSE LIVES ARE BIGGER THAN NATIONAL BOUNDARIES.

International Herald Tribune
We've got news for you.

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Kind of ese
5 Permit to speak
9 City on t Dvina
13 Afghani's western neighbo
14 Ant
16 Slaughof diamoname
17 Housept
18 Berline money324-48
20 Partin words
22 Pass
23 Betim
24 Felt slp pain
25 Like F.L. men
27 Bank aft
28 Org. ving servi men
29 "Oben" compser
31 Atark
35 Makpeevish
37 Lessvatery
39 Surrealist
40 Conerning
42 Senr to
44 Ferale ruff
45 "I ive thy —— and rills"
47 Stug, in a del
49 Foot or fathom
52 Soughs
53 Military command
54 Top rating in many guides
57 On sale
59 Bowery derelict
60 "Four and twenty" were baked in it
61 Describing a bireme
62 Give off
63 Eyed
64 Spots for roses
65 Where to take your chances

DOWN

1 Layer on a shoe heel
2 Kind of way
3 Describing a tennis court
4 Set of nine
5 Foreshadowed
6 Kind of board or cloth
7 Girlfriend, in Gironde
8 Got: Abbr.
9 Stated
10 Not suitable
11 Furze or juniper
12 Inquired
15 Student's assignment
19 Loose
21 Kind of cut
24 Get rid of old money
25 Mountain lion
26 Sale condition
27 Tops a room
30 Out of dough
32 Stands still
33 One way to put the helm
34 Prevaricated
36 Deserted
38 Echoes
41 Awaken
43 Belly laugh
46 Tenet
48 Solution
49 May heroines
50 Marchers' stop-off place
51 Penthouse, for one
52 Cut
54 Driver's warning
55 Have —— with
56 Photogravure process, for short
58 Flounder

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	16	61	Overcast	MADRID	8	46	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	—3	27	Snow	MIAMI	24	76	Cloudy
ANKARA	6	43	Overcast	MILAN	—1	30	Fair
ATHENS	16	61	Cloudy	MONTREAL	—2	28	Snow
BEIRUT	20	68	Cloudy	MOSCOW	—20	—4	Snow
BELGRADE	—10	14	Snow	MUNICH	—11	12	Snow
BERLIN	—8	18	Snow	NEW YORK	14	57	Rain
BRUSSELS	—4	25	Snow	NICE	6	43	Fair
BUCHAREST	—	—	N.A.	OSLO	—10	14	Fair
BUDAPEST	—	—	N.A.	PARIS	—1	30	Snow
CASABLANCA	18	64	Overcast	PRAGUE	—9	16	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	—5	23	Overcast	ROME	5	41	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	21	70	Cloudy	SOFIA	—	—	N.A.
DUBLIN	5	41	Variable	STOCKHOLM	—10	14	Overcast
EDINBURGH	—2	28	Fair	TEHRAN	—	—	N.A.
FLORENCE	0	32	Overcast	TEL AVIV	—	—	N.A.
FRANKFURT	—11	12	Fair	TOKYO	6	43	Fair
GENEVA	—6	21	Fair	TUNIS	11	52	Rain
HELSINKI	—19	—2	Overcast	VIENNA	—6	21	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	13	55	Showers	WARSAW	—9	16	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	20	68	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	13	55	Rain
LISBON	12	54	Overcast	ZURICH	—9	16	Cloudy
LONDON	1	34	Snow				
LOS ANGELES	10	49	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

January 2, 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (e)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:

— (d) Boerbond	SF 734.35
— (d) Conbar	SF 671.00
— (d) Grobar	SF 550.00
— (d) Stockbar	SF 716.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:

— (d) CSF Fund	SF 15.87
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF 3.75
— (d) ITF Fund N.V.	$ 8.39

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:

—(w) Universal Dollar Trust	$ 5.23
—(w) Int'l High Interest Trust	$ 0.96
—(w) High Interest Sterling	£0.93

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:

— (w) Capital Int'l Fund	$ 17.76
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$ 10.57
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A.	$ 26.90

CREDIT SUISSE:

— (d) Actions Suisses	SF 288.25
— (d) Canasec	SF 344.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF 60.25
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF 54.25
— (d) Energie-Valor	SF 66.00
— (d) Usec	SF 280.00
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF 109.50

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:

— (d) Concentra	DM 21.80
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM 71.00

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:

— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$ 24.14
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svcs. Tr.	$ 61.05
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$ 21.38
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$ 54.14
— (w) Fidelity World Fd.	$ 14.25

FIDELITY POB 195, St Heller, Jersey C.I.:

— (w) Fidelity Sterling A	£ 2.60
— (w) Fidelity Sterling B	£ 9.19
— (w) Fidelity Sterling D	£ 15.54

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:

— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$ 53.75
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund	HK$ 18.15
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund	$ 13.78
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$ 6.89

JARDINE FLEMING:

— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$86.29
— (r) Jardine S.East Asia	$ 16.74

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 431 GENEVA 11

— (w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF 208.50
— (w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF 297.50

ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):

— (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd	97.86

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA

— (r) Parfon Sw. R Est	SF 1,312.00
— (r) Secursuisse	SF 921 *

SWISS BANK CORP:

— (d) America-Valor	SF 302.50
— (d) Intervalor	SF 46.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF 402.25
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF 228.50
— (d) Switzervalor	SF 65.25
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF 69.22
— (d) Universal Fund	

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

— (d) Amca U.S. Sh	SF 19.50
— (d) Bond Invest	SF 61.75
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF 64.00
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh	SF 116.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF 84.25
— (d) Globinvest	SF 52.50
— (d) Pacific Invest	SF 73.25
— (d) Rometac-Invest	SF 226.50
— (d) Swit South Afr Sh	SF 114.50
— (d) Yima Swiss R Est	SF 202.50

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt

— (d) Atlantictonds	DM 11.25
— (d) Europafonds	DM 28.71
— (d) Unifonds	DM 118.14
— (d) Unirenta	DM 39.91
— (d) Unispecial I	DM 60.53

Other Funds

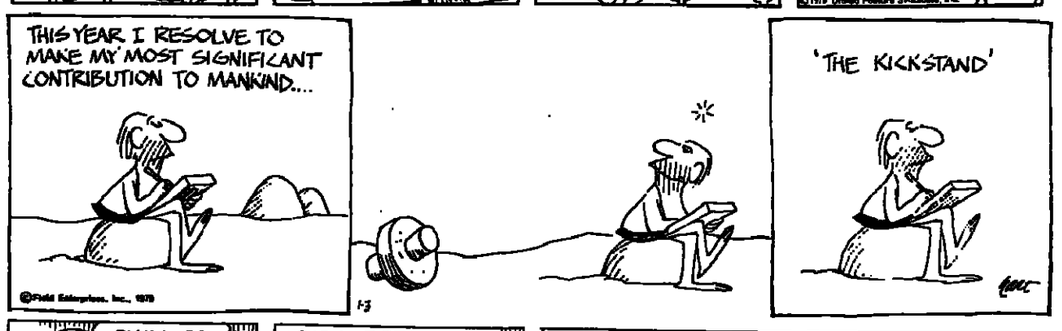
(w) Alexander Fund	$7.01
(w) Trusicor Int. Fd (AEIF)	$7.22
(w) Austral. Select Fd.	$1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr.	SF 123.50
(w) CAMIT	$ 9.93
(w) Capital Gains Inv.	$ 10.67
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF 1,366.00
(d) Caribbo Open-End Fund	$ 175.78
(w) Cfadel Fund	$ 3.84
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$ 901.74
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs.	$7.90
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs	$14.94
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.	$9.58
(w) D.G.C.	$ 46.26
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.)	$ 0.30
(d) Drevfus Fund Int'l	$15.62
(w) Drevfus Intercontinent	$15.56
(d) Europe Obligations	LF 1,130.00
(w) First Eagle Fund	$ 2,896.33
(w) First Intern'l Fund	$ 197.43
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr	SF 1,571.00
(w) Formula Selection Fd	SF 55.14
(d) Fondltalia	$ 11.76
(d) Frankl.-Trust Intersina	DM 40.23
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.)	$ 0.21
(w) Future Australia Fd	Aus.$ 9.05
(d) Global Int'l Fund	DM 6.54
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV	$ 255.21
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobel	$ 28.99
(d) Icafund	$ 10.57
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A	$ 107.11
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B	$ 109.66
(d) Interfund S.A.	$ 10.16
(w) Intermarket Fund	$ 148.32
(w) Interselex Pac. Fund	FB 6,850.00
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$ 24.61
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$ 6.41
(d) Investo Dws	DM 37.20
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$ 50.56
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$ 9.37
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$8.25
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$ 67.93
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$ 45.00
(d) KB Income Fund	LF 1,497.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F	$ 11.95
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F	$ 38.83
(i) Leverage Cap. Hold	$ 42.65
(w) Luxfund	$ 25.47
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$10.83
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$ 0.65
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$ 1.81
(w) Nippon Fund	$ 20.70
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$ 5.00
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$ 8.26
(w) N.A.M.F.	$ 63.63
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$ 29.53
(d) Renta Fund	LF 1,877.00
(d) Rentinvest	LF 817.00
(d) Safe Fund	$ 4.56
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$ 10.26
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF 74.55
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$ 14.85
( ) Shore Realty N.V.	$ 15.51
( ) Shore International N.V.	$ 4.48
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM 95.80
(w) Soros Fund	$ 572.13
(w) Talent Global Fund	$ 10.74
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea)	$ 47.01
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$ 64.82
(w) Transpacific Fund	$ 36.72
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas	$ 0.97
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund	$ 2.75
(m) Uld Int'l Bond Fd.	$ 108.70
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd.	$ 10.61
(w) Western Growth Fund	$ 7.37
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd	$ 422.24
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd	$ 11.63
(w) Worldwide Securites	$ 64.89
(w) Worldwide Special	$ 5,169.79

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ** — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; • — • - Redempt price -Ex-Coupon.

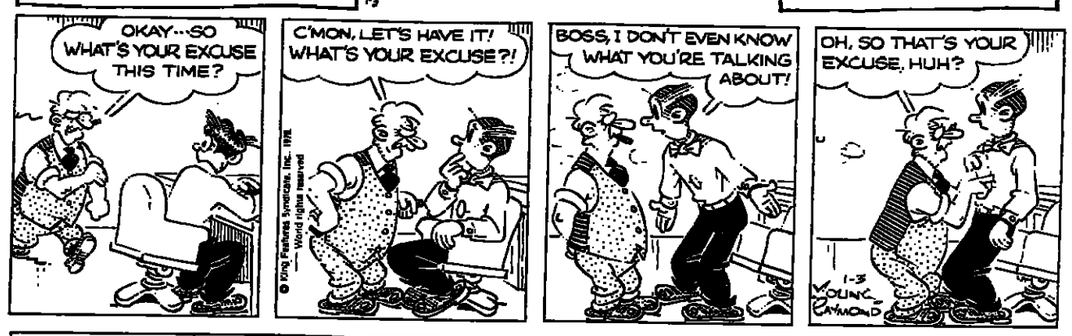
PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN



RIP KIRBY



A SHUTTERED NIGHTCLUB 'REOPENS.'

JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words

TYJET

YINNF

CUBLEK

URBBUS



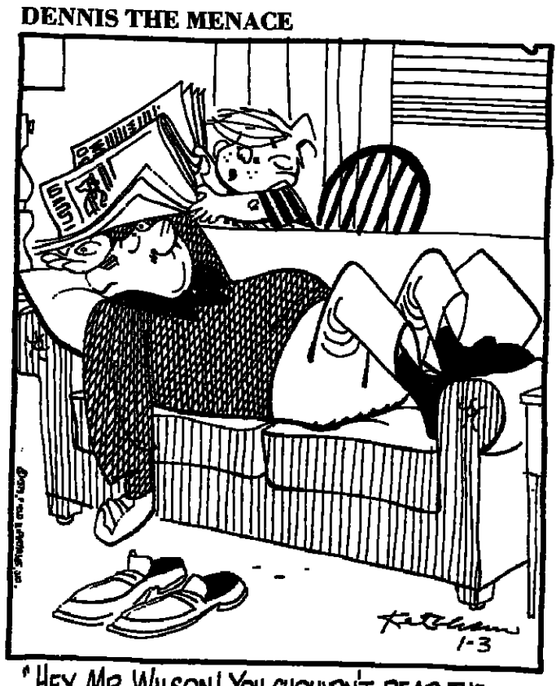
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BALMY QUEUE VIRTUE THROAT
Answer: How not to act like a "have-not" — "BE-HAVE"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"HEY, MR. WILSON! YOU SHOULDN'T READ THE PAPER SO CLOSE TO YOUR FACE!!"

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Bd. Ney Paris 75018

BOOKS

THE LONG GOODBYE

Three Novellas

By Yury Trifonov. Translated by Helen P. Burlingame and Ellendea Proffer. Ardis/Harper & Row. 356 pp. $12.95.

By Peter Osnos

GOOD writing by foreign authors can offer two kinds of satisfaction to the reader: First, there is the pleasure or challenge of an encounter with stimulating prose, a style, perhaps a theme of literary merit quite apart from the nationality of the person who created it: Art for art's sake. And second, there is the documentary quality to a foreigner's book, the chance to look inside a society as seen by one of its own.

In both respects, Yury Trifonov's trio of novellas, "The Long Goodbye," is a substantial success. Trifonov is a Moscow writer, certainly one of the best in the Soviet Union and arguably among the better writers anywhere today. He is thoughtful and evocative, a stylist of some distinction in Russian and even, at times, in this translation.

Even more striking though is the setting of Trifonov's work, the mirror he holds up to Soviet life for us outsiders. There is as good a sense here as any I have seen of the texture of reality for Moscow's middle class, ordinary people in white collar jobs or what Russians call the *Intelligentsia*, theater folk and poetry translators.

Trifonov is not a political maverick in the way, say, that Alexander Solzhenitsyn is. For 25 years now, his writing has been officially published and subject therefore to all the controls and censorship that the Kremlin imposes. Invariably described by Soviets as controversial and harassed by ideological criticism, Trifonov has nonetheless matured within the system.

Penetrating and Accurate

It may seem surprising then that these novellas should be as penetrating as they are, so accurate in their atmospherics. The explanation can be found in Trifonov's skills, his subtlety, his focus on the problems of individuals. "The interlocking worlds of family, career and conscience," as Ellendea Proffer writes in her introduction. But Trifonov stops short of providing solutions or making some broad ideological point.

Trifonov is most definitely not alone as an accomplished Soviet — as distinct from dissident — Russian writer. There are others like Vasily Belov, the late Vasily Shukshin, Fazil Iskander. They are as popular with their reader constituency as are writers of similarly high quality in the United States.

Plainly, excellence can prevail over the censors behind desks and in writers' heads. Outsiders tend to forget, moreover, that the policeman is part of Russia's literary heritage. The 19th-century greats — Tolstoy, Dostoevsky, Gogol — all had to overcome restrictions imposed by the czar; admittedly, however, without facing the stultifying guidelines of Marxist-Leninist dogma.

For reasons of fashion as well as the deep-seated American prejudice against cultural cops, books by Soviet writers who get published at home have a harder time gaining acceptance in the United States than those by dissidents. This book — Trifonov's first major appearance in the United States — was issued in a small Harper & Row edition put together by Ardis, an Ann Arbor publisher that specializes in contemporary as well as historical Russian works. Little if any effort has gone into promotion. The cover and production are below par. It's not, I suspect going to be easy to locate a copy. Pity.

Variety

Those who succeed will find the novellas — a format, incidentally, that is very popular in Soviet Russia — wholly different in subject from one another. The first is called "The Exchange" (the same translation first appeared in an Ardis anthology several years ago). It concerns a couple's efforts to get a better apartment by persuading the husband's dying mother to move in with them. The exploitation of this unhappy woman, condemned by cancer but not yet aware of it, for personal benefit forms the core of a moral crisis.

Next comes "Taking Stock," a chronicle mainly of family tensions but also containing a poignant account fo the fate of old religious icons, totems for the new Soviet middle classes. Here again, on almost every page Trifonov captures some piece of daily business — a visit with boring relatives, a supplicant's bid to place a ne'er-do-well son in school — and produces a telling portrait.

Lastly is "The Long Goodbye," the life of a Moscow actress, her loves, successes and frustrations. Her troupe gathers in an early scene for an evening of vodka and banter — and I am transported back to evenings with theater friends in Moscow, feeling the same gritty humanness of those occasions. Yury Trifonov gives us Russia, his slice at any rate, as it really is — for better or worse.

Peter Osnos, formerly a Moscow correspondent, is now foreign editor of The Washington Post.
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Best Sellers

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 1,400 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

This Week		Last Week	Weeks on List
1	CHESAPEAKE, by James A. Michener	1	12
2	WAR AND REMEMBRANCE, by Herman Wouk	2	11
3	SECOND GENERATION, by Howard Fast	3	13
4	FOOLS DIE, Mario Puzo	4	13
5	THE SILMARILLION, by J.R.R. Tolkien	6	58
6	THE FAR PAVILIONS, by M.M. Kaye	5	12
7	EVERGREEN, by Belva Plain	7	21
8	BRIGHT FLOWS THE RIVER, by Taylor Caldwell	8	8
9	ILLUSIONS, by Richard Bach	9	75
10	THE STORIES OF JOHN CHEEVER, by John Cheever	12	2
11	EYE OF THE NEEDLE, by Ken Follett	13	20
12	THE EMPTY COPPER SEA, by John D. MacDonald	11	10
13	PRELUDE TO TERROR, by Helen MacInnes	10	13
14	WIFEY, by Judy Blume	14	7
15	THURSDAY THE RABBI WALKED OUT, by Harry Kemelman	—	10

NONFICTION

1	MOMMIE DEAREST, by Christina Crawford	1	7
2	GNOMES, text by Wil Huygen, illustrated by Rien Poortvliet	2	50
3	AMERICAN CAESAR, by William Manchester	3	13
4	A DISTANT MIRROR, by Barbara Tuchman	4	13
5	IF LIFE IS A BOWL OF CHERRIES-WHAT AM I DOING IN THE PITS?, by Erma Bombeck	5	32
6	FAERIES, described and illustrated by Brian Froud and Alan Lee	6	7
7	IN SEARCH OF HISTORY, by Theodore White	7	13
8	THE COMPLETE BOOK OF RUNNING, by James F. Fixx	8	52
9	JULIA CHILD & COMPANY, by Julia Child	11	2
10	THE COUNTRY DIARY OF AN EDWARDIAN LADY, by Edith Holden	9	52
11	THE ANN LANDERS ENCYCLOPEDIA A TO Z, by Ann Landers	13	3
12	JACKIE OH!, by Kitty Kelley	10	8
13	ROBERT KENNEDY AND HIS TIMES, by Arthur Schlesinger	12	13
14	TUTANKHAMUN, by Thomas Hoving	15	2
15	THE BUCHWALD STOPS HERE, by Art Buchwald	—	2

Solution to Previous Puzzle

A	B	L	E		B	A	T	A	N		P	E	P	O
L	E	A	R		E	D	I	F	Y		A	L	U	M
M	A	R	A	T	H	O	N	R	U	N	N	E	R	S
A	U	K		W	A	R	Y			O	Z	A	R	K
			J	I	V	E		N	A	M	E			
G	A	R	A	G	E		R	E	C	O	R	D	E	R
A	B	E	D			C	O	R	T	O		E	N	A
M	A	L	E	C	H	A	U	V	I	N	I	S	T	S
U	S	E		A	U	N	T	Y			S	N	A	P
T	H	E	B	R	I	D	E		M	A	L	A	D	Y
		O	N	T	O		C	O	L	E				
A	R	E	N	A			E	I	R	E		S	P	A
D	E	V	I	L	S	A	D	V	O	C	A	T	E	S
E	D	I	T		A	N	D	E	S		B	A	S	H
S	O	L	O		W	A	S	T	E		T	R	O	Y

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The unfavorable vulnerability was sufficient to silence the opposition as North-South bid by a simple route to four hearts on the diagramed deal. West considered leading his singleton spade, but chose the diamond king, setting the stage for South's misfortunes.

South won with the diamond ace and made two subtle errors in quick succession: He crossed to dummy with a spade lead and led the heart queen for a finesse. This method of handling the trumps was not without merit, for it would have served to pick up all of them if all four had been bunched with East. But there was another danger lurking, as South soon discovered.

When West won with the heart king, he continued diamonds, and on the third round, East was able to score his trump nine since the trump queen had disappeared from the dummy. Then a spade return allowed West to score the turnp deuce to defeat the contract.

If West had led his singleton spade originally, South would have automatically made 11 tricks. After the actual diamond lead he would have made the same number if he had led a low trump from dummy when finessing, making no attempt to guard against a 4-0 split. The queen would have remained in the dummy to serve a useful function by ruffing the third round of diamonds. And the declarer would have made his contract, if he had played similarly, but used a club entry to dummy instead of a spade: in general, it is right to minimize ruffing dangers by entering dummy in such cases in the shortest combined suit.

NORTH (D)
♠A K 10 3
♡Q 6 5 4
◇J 4
♣K 9 5

WEST
♠6
♡K 2
◇K Q 9 6 3
♣J 7 6 4 2

EAST
♠Q J 9 7 5 4
♡9 8
◇10 7
♣Q 8 3

SOUTH
♠8 2
♡A J 10 7 3
◇A 8 5 2
♣A 10

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1♣	Pass	1♡	Pass
2♡	Pass	4♡	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the diamond king.

هكذا من الأصل

Sugar Bowl

Alabama Defeats Penn State, 14-7

By Gordon S. White Jr.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2 (NYT) — The University of Alabama virtually assured itself of the national collegiate football championship here yesterday by recording a 14-7 victory over previously undefeated Penn State in the Sugar Bowl.

The only obstacle is the University of Southern California, which beat Michigan in the Rose Bowl and defeated Alabama during the regular season. Both teams finished with 11-1 won-lost records.

The Crimson Tide must await the outcome of the two final wire-service polls before being sure of the prize. Alabama, which was ranked No. 2 behind Penn State, left no doubt that it richly deserved the national title for the fifth time in its history — all under its 65-year-old head coach, Paul (Bear) Bryant.

This was only the fifth major bowl game in history between the teams ranked No. 1 and No. 2, and it was the kind of classic confrontation that Joe Paterno had longed for ever since he became Penn State's head coach in 1966.

Waiting for the Breaks

When it was over, Penn State's 19-game winning streak through two seasons was ended because Alabama beat the Nittany Lions at their own game — opportunistic defense and the ability to wait for the big breaks. That defense was at its best when Penn State had the ball on the Alabama 1-yard line in the fourth quarter and failed to get the ball over in two plays while trailing by 14-7.

Barry Krauss, the 6-foot-3-inch senior linebacker for Alabama who was voted the most valuable player of the game, was the hero of the goal-line stand, in which Penn State got the ball within inches of the Crimson end zone on a second-down play.

Twice the Nittany Lions went at the middle, and twice the Crimson Tide thwarted the charge by stopping Matt Suhey, the fullback, and then Mike Guman, the tailback. Krauss went underneath to halt Guman on the fourth-down play that left Penn State short of a touchdown and short of the national championship.

The game proved the football maxim that "defense makes champions." Still, the Crimson Tide had to score to win, and Jeff Rutledge directed an 80-yard drive in 71 seconds that gave Alabama the first score in the last minute of the first half. The touchdown came on a 30-yard pass from the senior quarterback to Bruce Bolton, a split end who made a diving catch just over the goal line.

From the Wishbone

The other Bama score followed a 62-yard punt return by Lou Ikner in the last minute of the third period that set up Alabama at the Penn State 11. The score came when Rutledge, rolling left from the wishbone on the option, pitched back to Major Ogilvie, who scooted 8 yards to break a 7-7 tie.

Penn State was opportunistic in scoring its only touchdown. Pete Harris, the Lions' safety who led the country in interceptions this season, stole a Rutledge pass at the Alabama 48 midway through the third period. From this beginning, the Nittany Lion quarterback, Chuck Fusina, got Penn State a touchdown by throwing a 17-yard scoring pass to Scott Fitzkee at the back edge of the Alabama end zone.



Associated Press

Charles White (No. 12) of the University of Southern California dives into the end zone against Michigan as the ball falls free.

Rose Bowl

USC Beats Michigan On Disputed Score

PASADENA, Calif., Jan. 2 (UPI) — The University of Southern California staked its claim to the national championship here yesterday with a controversial 17-10 Rose Bowl victory over Michigan.

The Trojans' margin of victory was the touchdown scored by tailback Charles White's 3-yard dive in the second quarter in which he appeared to fumble the ball before he got into the end zone.

After the game, referee Paul Kamanski said line judge Gilbert Marchman ruled he saw the ball break the plane of the goal line although umpire Don Mason signaled that he saw White fumble.

"I ruled with the line judge because he was so emphatic that the ball had broken the plane," Kamanski said. "All the umpire could see was the fumble, not whether White actually broke the goal plane."

White, the principal of the controversy, naturally agreed that he had scored a touchdown. "I saw the official signal touchdown and I released the ball," he said. "Of course it was a good call. What do you think I'm going to say?"

The Wolverines, who ended the season 10-2, gambled on gaining field position in the final three minutes and lost.

With the score, 17-10, Michigan got the ball for its final drive with 5:42 to go and took it to the USC 49-yard line in seven plays behind quarterback Rick Leach's passing.

But on a fourth-and-seven on the Trojan 49, Michigan's coach, Bo Schembechler, had Gregg Willner punt and Michigan never got the ball back.

A crowd of 105,629 watched USC, which finished the season 11-1, reel off its fifth straight bowl victory. There was even an earthquake to usher in the new year. Just before halftime, an earthquake registering 4.6 on the Richter scale gently swayed the two-tier Rose Bowl press box.

USC led 17-3 at halftime and two interceptions of Leach passes led to 10 of the Trojans' points.



AP

The official rules that White's effort is a touchdown.

Cotton Bowl

Notre Dame Rallies To Edge Houston

DALLAS, Jan. 2 (AP) — Joe Montana, Notre Dame's quarterback, completed an 8-yard touchdown pass to wide receiver Kris Haines as time ran out, and Joe Unis kicked the extra point to give the Fighting Irish a 35-34 comeback victory over the Houston Cougars in the Cotton Bowl here yesterday.

Unis had to kick the extra point twice because Notre Dame was penalized for illegal procedure after the first extra point.

Montana, who left the game at one point in the second half because he was ill with the flu, led a 21-point rally in the fourth quarter.

Notre Dame began its winning drive with 28 seconds to go when Houston elected to rush for the first down rather than punt. On fourth down at the Houston 29, running back Emmett King was stopped.

Montana scrambled 12 yards, then passed to Haines, who stepped out of bounds on the Cougar 8-yard line. A pass misfired, then Haines made an acrobatic catch in the right corner of the end zone.

Houston, playing on the coldest day in Cotton Bowl history with the chill factor a minus-6 degrees, built a 34-12 lead through the third quarter on the strength of its defense and senior quarterback, Danny Davis. He passed for a touchdown and ran for two.

Notre Dame moved to a 12-0 lead in the first quarter, but Houston used four Notre Dame turnovers to lead, 20-12, at halftime. In all, the Cougar defense, led by middle linebacker David Hodge, intercepted four Montana passes and recovered three fumbles.

The triumph by Notre Dame raised its record to 9-3, the same as Houston's.

Rono Hailed

PARIS, Jan. 2 (Reuters)— Henry Rono, the Kenyan runner, has been voted world sports personality of 1978 by journalists and readers of the French sports daily l'Equipe. Mario Kempes, the star of Argentina's victorious World Cup soccer team, finished second.

Orange Bowl

Oklahoma Topples Nebraska, 31-24

MIAMI, Jan. 2 (UPI) — Billy Sims, the Heisman Trophy winner, and quarterback Thomas Lott ran for two touchdowns each here last night to give Oklahoma a 31-24 revenge victory over Nebraska in the Orange Bowl.

Nebraska, an underdog despite its 17-14 defeat of the Sooners on Nov. 11, jumped to a 7-0 lead on quarterback Tom Sorley's 21-yard scoring pass to Tim Smith. From then on it was mostly Oklahoma, which finished the season 11-1. Nebraska finished 9-3.

In contrast to the earlier contest, in which Oklahoma lost six of nine fumbles, the Sooners turned the ball over only once — when Lott fumbled late in the fourth quarter to set up a late Nebraska threat. It fizzled when Oklahoma held on downs on its 9-yard line.

Sims scored on runs of 2 and 11 yards and Lott went in from 3 and 2 yards out, as the Sooners' speed and quickness proved to be too much for the bigger Huskers. Uwe von Schamann added a field goal for Oklahoma from 26 yards.

Nebraska never gave up, scoring on a touchdown by Rick Berns with 9:12 left, but Oklahoma already had a 31-10 lead. The Huskers scored again as the clock ran out on a 2-yard Sorley pass to Junior Miller.

Oklahoma put on a 17-point scoring display in the third period. Sims opened the second half with his 11-yard touchdown, which was set up by Lott, who had wheeled 38 yards around his right end on the preceding play.

Next, the two teams traded field goals before Lott went in from the 2 with 16 seconds to go in the quarter. Sims had started the 60-yard scoring drive by running 28 yards.

He finished with 134 yards on 25 carries to lead all rushers.

Michigan State Leads Poll

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (UPI) — After two surprising losses by Duke, ranked last week as the nation's best college basketball team, Michigan State has assumed the top spot in the UPI Board of Coaches weekly ratings. It was ranked fourth last week.

The Spartans, who won the Far West Classic with a 74-57 victory over Indiana, received 23 first-place votes and an overall total of 487 points in taking the No. 1 rating by a comfortable margin over Notre Dame, which remained in the second slot.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (UPI) — The United Press International Board of Coaches top 20 college basketball ratings, with first-place votes and records through Sunday, Dec. 31, in parentheses:

Team	Points
1. Michigan State (7-1) (23)	487
2. Notre Dame (6-1) (3)	405
3. Illinois (12-0) (1)	385
4. North Carolina (8-1) (3)	375
5. UCLA (7-2)	297
6. LSU (8-0) (1)	296
7. Duke (6-2) (1)	271
8. Kentucky (5-2)	205
9. Indiana State (9-0)	174
10. North Carolina St. (8-2)	150
11. Long Beach St. (8-0)	130
12. Michigan (5-2)	113
13. Mississippi St. (8-0)	108
14. Texas A&M (11-2)	104
15. Arkansas (7-0)	91
16. Louisville (8-3)	67
17. Kansas (8-3)	64
18. Georgetown (10-1)	63
19. Marquette (9-1)	49
20. Maryland (9-2)	46

The Soccer Scene

Who Left Keegan Off the List?

By Rob Hughes

LONDON, Jan. 2 (IHT) — It cannot be, surely, that we take sport too seriously? More likely it is they, with heads buried deep in other sands, who fail to appreciate sport's values.

That alone adequately explains page six of the International Herald Tribune's edition of Dec. 23, "Mohammed Leads List of Most Influential Persons in History": a hundred names and faces, not one from sport. Not the Mohammad of boxing fame, not Baron de Coubertin who founded the modern olympic movement, not Dick Fosbury, without whom the world would have kept on jumping only one way around.

Well, that list on page six was just about the only one to omit a rising global superstar whose name and face are packaged to sell goods the world over.

Kevin Keegan's pricey boots scarcely touched ground after West German players — whom he thought once despised his imported talents — elected him top of their Bundesliga. And, to follow, scribes of 26 nations voted him No. 1 among the 14 million Europeans playing soccer.

Perfect Timing

The mid-winter curtain fell precisely after Keegan scored his first hat-trick for SV Hamburg. Then he was gone, whisked around his kingdom by private jet, dropping in here and there for photo-calls, television sessions, promotional deals. They are making the Yorkshire coal-miner's son a millionaire in any currency he nominates, using his strikingly handsome looks to sell sportswear to Arab and Israeli, to Africans black and white.

And it could not be happening to a more genuine feller.

The word genuine is chosen with some care. We have learned to take Keegan at his word and need not read any false modesty into his reaction to the award as European Footballer of the Year: "I don't think I belong in the sort of company I've gone into, particularly when I think of the great players who haven't won it."

A Return to Values

In terms of artistry, of the purest ball-skills, Keegan's judgment is right. But, as a player and a person, he represents values lost on many more gifted; he is the supreme chaser-down of lost causes, a competitor on and off the field whose courage and consistency know only the most direct route to life's goals.

His ears may ring right now with the surfeit of kind things people say at a time like this, but Keegan has seen enough of the world to know that some will even now be preparing to tear him from the pedestal.

The man's instincts seem to have guided his thoughts back through time to thank the division four Scunthorpe club, which picked him up and gave him a start after others had rejected him as too small.

Liverpool later bought his impish talents for £33,000 and sold him for £500,000. But in between, responding to the ferocity of Liverpool's physical training and groomed by the club's experience, he ultimately was the star of the European Cup triumph.

"We had a great team," reflects former manager Bill Shankly, "but Kevin Keegan ignited the whole place."

Not a Man With Words

Like Keegan, my thoughts go back to pluck from the past the most informative tribute I can remember. Tommy Smith, Liverpool's onetime captain and the toughest defender it could be your misfortune to encounter, wasn't renowned for the descriptive word, yet he said this of Keegan:

"Right from the start he had the kop [Liverpool's vociferous section of crowd] in the hollow of his hand.

"He runs like he's wound up. He takes on opponents big enough to drive him into the ground with a tap on the head, and leaves them looking like they've slipped on a banana skin."

Another past international, Alan Durban of Wales, honed down his testimony to four words: "He gives the lot."

Especially at the Start

It is that quality that elevated the 27-year-old, 5-foot-8-inch Keegan to a platform graced by Di Stefano, Eusebio, Cruyff and Beckenbauer. Watch Keegan, particularly in the first quarter of any contest, and you see a competitor running as if possessed.

Players with more refined skills, as he observes, were never to wear Europe's accolade. He needs only to look over his shoulder for evidence of that, and the key to his own recognition.

Gunter Netzer, his general manager at Hamburg, was, in the early '70s, a player of imperious stride and vision, able to strike a ball 50 meters into unforeseen areas, literally to create out of nothing. But, either because the will was not there or perhaps because God gives with one hand and takes with the other, Netzer's superlative gifts were utterly unreliable.

Keegan, one sometimes suspects, burns himself out early in the contest. By such time, however, his determination becomes transplanted into the marrow of his team. It is as if he dare not lose, a characteristic confirmed by his wife, Jean.

She tells how Kevin would never concede her the smallest victory at chess, and more significantly how his compulsion drove him straight into a hospital bed two years ago.

Back Into the Saddle

During a television "Superstars" program, he fell off a racing cycle, rending flesh from his shoulder. But, refusing medical aid, he remounted and completed the course to win the competition overall.

Sheer, Yorkshire grit. But it had a frightening sequel. That night Keegan collapsed with intestinal trouble and was told by doctors: "The human body is designed to run at 70 mph; you've been running at 110 mph."

Inwardly, too, Keegan has felt the backlash of his obsessive self-demands. For challenge, fame and money, in that order, he left Liverpool's pinnacle to join Hamburg, a club at war with itself. For some months he, the intruder, became the catalyst of the club's problems: players shunned him, the manager and coach who hired him were sacked, the club won nothing.

It is hard now to place the Keegan of a year ago; then a gray, stretched face, a sullen response. How goes it in Germany? "I'm surviving." And now? Any visitor to Hamburg will find him the hub of the dressing room as well as the terraces, the player colleagues turn to at a hint of pressure.

His courage in facing out and triumphing over the situation at Hamburg won Europe's highest honor in a year in which neither his club nor country won anything. He may, or may not, be transferred to Real Madrid for a £1 million this summer, may or may not finish up with the New York Cosmos.

They dangle advertising contracts, film contracts, wherever he goes. He wouldn't know how to stop ferreting for success or working to evade close-marking. But inside Keegan there is a changing priority that might suggest the award has arrived in the nick of time: always a player of sincere concern for the young — no cigarette or liquor advertising, no unseemly gimmicks, no bad language — he recently became a father.

And, he says, concern for his daughter's well-being places family health at the top of his 1979 new year wish. "Without that," he observes "all the luck and all the money in the world wouldn't be worth having."

Columbus, Ohio, Understands Why the Hayes House Is Dark

By Eric Lincoln

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 2 (NYT) — The house at 1711 Cardiff Road in the Upper Arlington section of Columbus was locked and shuttered. This has been Woody Hayes' home for the last 25 years, an A-frame whose green and white paint is peeling in large pieces from the sides.

It was dark inside. Outside it was bleak — foggy and drizzling. At noon, as passers-by stopped and stared before driving on, a car pulled up to the curb, and a man got out and knocked at the door. He had tears in his eyes. "I've known Woody ever since he came to Columbus," the man said. "I just came here with my wife to find him. He needs help now. He needs all the friends he can get."

The man, who did not want to be identified, put a hand to his face and paused. "I just didn't want to see him go out this way," he went on. "I have been watching him for years now, and I saw this all coming. I really think he's a sick man inside. Things are churning up inside him. All the frustrations are built up. In the end all he could think about was winning. And it started to boil over. That's what got him."

Not Quitting Now

The man said he would spend the rest of the afternoon looking for Hayes. He said he would first drive to Ohio Stadium. "I'm going to keep looking," he said. "He needs friends."

When this quiet Middle American city awoke Sunday morning, for the first time in 28 years Wayne Woodrow Hayes was not the football coach at Ohio State University.

Hayes had been a fixture here, an institution, a legend. His face is plastered on billboards, posted in barbershops, autographed and framed behind oak bars in what seems like every saloon in town. When he suffered a heart attack in 1974, the town prayed for him. Woody came back.

He arrived here in 1951 and had since compiled a record of 205-61-10, taking his teams to two national championships and eight Rose Bowls. "He will not be forgotten here," said the Rev. Francis Park, the senior pastor of the Covenant Presbyterian Church, a few blocks from Hayes' home.

Put on Probation

The man known to most people simply as Coach had been for the last few years an irascible, stubborn and often vindictive figure. Last year he attacked a television cameraman, an act for which he was placed on one year's probation by the Big Ten Conference. He tore up yard markers, charged at referees and attacked the local press. Some residents say he should have been dismissed long ago, but most supported anything Woody did — that is, until he did the absolutely wrong thing Friday night.

"Everyone in church today seemed resigned to the fact that it had to come sometime," said Park. "He has been having problems right along. He is 65, and he was perhaps ready to retire anyway. People seem just sorry that it had to come this way."

On Friday night, 950 miles away in Jacksonville, Fla., Hayes struck a Clemson University player who had made an interception that all but clinched Clemson's 17-15 victory with less than two minutes remaining in the nationally televised Gator Bowl. The incident was embarrassing.

The president of the university, Harold Enarson, and the athletic director, Hugh Hindman, agreed right then to ask for the coach's resignation. Hayes refused. Later Hindman said: "There is not a university or athletic conference in this country which would permit a coach to physically assault a player. There was no difficulty in reaching the decision."

Constant Replay

The Varsity Club on West Lane Avenue across from Ohio Stadium was jammed Saturday night. Ohio State students who had not gone home for the holidays were sitting in the back, sipping beers and listening to the jukebox. At 11:30 a few people drifted down to the end of the bar to watch a televised retrospective of Woody Hayes' career. The jukebox continued blaring. The Gator Bowl incident was replayed at least a half-dozen times. The announcer looked grim, as if he were in mourning.

"It's really the older people who care deeply about Woody," said Darrell Baird, the bartender, an Ohio State alumnus. "I've already heard some kids say that it was 10 years too late. Football just isn't all that important to the students. They don't live and die on Woody anymore. It's the older alumni who supported him. I suppose that's the reason why it became so hard to get rid of him."

The telecast ended with a montage showing the highlights of Hayes' career. The background music was "Send In the Clowns."

Some Consolation

"He was a great coach," said one student, a sophomore. "Wherever you lived in this country you had to know about Woody Hayes. But to mourn someone is kind of sappy. He is still alive, isn't he?

"He had been in trouble before. He had all those incidents. He seemed like an angry man to me. When I saw the incident at the Gator Bowl I was embarrassed. I turned to my friend here and said, 'I really don't want to be a part of Ohio State right now.' I wanted to disown myself from the university."

Tom Levenick, a freshman from Peoria, Ill., played in the Gator Bowl. On Sunday he was at the gymnasium picking up some clothes. He was stunned, and tired.

A year ago Hayes sat in Levenick's home and persuaded him to come to Ohio State.

"At first my mother didn't even want Woody coming in my house," said Levenick. "She had heard so much about his reputation. She didn't think he was a very nice man."

He Played in Peoria

Hayes felt the antipathy. So he boned up on the history of Peoria and went to the Levenicks' house prepared to win the family over.

"He was incredible," said Levenick. "He was charming and seemed concerned about me as a student. This won over my mother. She was worried that he was just running a football factory here."

Levenick recalled the Gator Bowl incident with anguish. He was standing next to Hayes when it happened. According to Levenick, Charlie Bauman, the Clemson player, waved the ball at the Ohio State team after he had made his interception. The next thing Levenick knew, his coach was swinging at everyone.

"I have never felt so embarrassed for anyone in my life," said Levenick. "I was frozen for a second. I didn't believe it was happening. I turned and tried to shield Coach from the television camera. I just didn't want anyone to see what was going on. When the game ended we kind of knew it was the end. We felt it. The athletic director walked in and was tight-lipped and seemed angry. He never came into our locker room after a game. I knew something must have been really wrong."

Levenick paused, then sighed. "I just hope no one saw what was going on. I tried my best to get the cameramen out of there. Woody should be allowed to go out the right way."



United Press International

Woody Hayes is restrained by players after the Gator Bowl fight.

Vilas to Face Marks In Melbourne Final

MELBOURNE, Jan. 2 (UPI) — Guillermo Vilas and John Marks moved today into the final round of the Australian Open tennis tournament. The women's final will match Betsy Nagelsen and Chris O'Neill.

Vilas, the world's third-ranked player, crushed Hank Pfister, 6-2, 6-0, 6-3, and Marks beat Arthur Ashe, 6-4, 6-2, 2-6, 1-6, 9-7, in a semifinal match that lasted 3 ½ hours.

Marks, a 26-year-old Australian, is ranked 177th in the world and will go into the final as the obvious underdog.

In the Marks-Ashe semifinal, there were six service breaks. Ashe had a chance to take the match when he led, 5-4, and was serving in the final game. Ashe served in the 10th and 12th games but was unable to pull out the winning shots.

Marks, serving in the 15th game, won it and then broke Ashe in the 16th and deciding game.

"When I led two sets to love I thought I could win straight sets or in four," Marks said. "I got a little overconfident. I had to be right in there leading like that and I thought there was no way I could lose. When I lost the fourth set I got a little hacked off and decided to go for my shots. I had nothing to lose; I'll do the same against Vilas in the final."

Ashe was almost speechless. "I thought I played well enough to win straight sets," he said. "I was a victim of fate."

In the women's semifinals, Nagelsen beat Chris Matson, 7-5, 6-4 and O'Neill downed Di Evers, 6-0, 6-3.

"Well, I've made it," Nagelsen said. "Not bad for somebody who nobody knows." Nagelsen is ranked 80th on the women's tennis association listing and O'Neill's name is not among the top 100.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Washington	24	12	.667	—
Philadelphia	22	11	.667	½
New Jersey	17	16	.515	5½
New York	19	19	.500	6
Boston	13	21	.382	10
Central Division				
San Antonio	22	15	.595	—
Houston	19	15	.559	1½
Atlanta	19	18	.514	3
Cleveland	14	21	.400	7
Detroit	12	24	.333	9½
New Orleans	12	25	.333	10
WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division				
Kansas City	20	14	.588	—
Denver	17	19	.472	4
Chicago	15	21	.417	6
Milwaukee	15	24	.385	7½
Indiana	11	24	.314	9½
Pacific Division				
Phoenix	24	14	.632	—
Seattle	22	13	.629	½
Los Angeles	23	14	.622	½
Portland	18	16	.529	4
Golden State	19	18	.514	4½
San Diego	18	21	.462	6½

Monday's Result

Golden State 118, Seattle 97

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
NY Islanders	24	4	7	55	166	97
Philadelphia	19	13	6	44	128	113
NY Rangers	20	13	4	44	151	124
Atlanta	20	16	3	43	158	142
Smythe Division						
Chicago	12	16	7	31	107	129
Vancouver	13	21	3	29	116	143
St. Louis	8	26	5	21	114	182
Colorado	7	25	4	20	106	161
WALES CONFERENCE						
Norris Division						
Montreal	26	6	5	57	155	90
Pittsburgh	15	15	7	37	133	129
Los Angeles	15	15	6	36	136	128
Detroit	8	20	11	27	117	140
Washington	8	22	7	23	110	171
Adams Division						
Boston	24	6	7	55	159	115
Toronto	17	16	6	40	131	124
Buffalo	15	13	9	39	123	118
Minnesota	14	18	3	31	112	124

Monday's Game

Los Angeles 5, Colorado 3

WHA Standings

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
New England	18	10	6	42	150	120
Quebec	19	12	4	42	135	117
Cincinnati	16	17	4	36	132	134
Edmonton	17	15	0	34	124	114
Winnipeg	14	13	5	33	134	119
Birmingham	14	18	3	31	122	126
x-Indianapolis	5	18	2	12	78	130

x-team disbanded

Monday's Result

Czechoslovakia 3, Winnipeg 2 (ot)

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Observer

Delicate Diplomacy

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — The Nobel Peace Prize Committee has sent the following letter to Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel:

"Dear Menachem: Will you please send back the Peace Prize which we gave you by mistake? Sincerely, [signed] Nobel Peace Prize Committee."



Baker

And the following letter was sent to President Anwar Sadat of Egypt:

"Dear Anwar: Our records show you have somehow received the Peace Prize. If you return it under plain, unmarked wrapper within five days, no questions will be asked. Sincerely, [signed] Nobel Peace Prize Committee."

Prime Minister Begin responded to the committee's letter:

"Dear Committee: After I pay expenses for a trip to Oslo to pick up the Peace Prize, you want it back? And without even any mention of reimbursing me for the expenses. How much less tawdry time? Some nerve. But as a man of peace, I will make a deal: I will return the Peace Prize provided Norway relinquishes its claim to Oslo and permits the establishment of Israeli settlements on the fjords. Yours truly, [signed] Begin."

For his part, President Sadat replied:

"Dear Nobel Indian-Givers: Sure you can have the Peace Prize back, but not until that fink Begin agrees to return his. But don't expect me to take his word for it, or yours either, that his prize is safely back in the vault. I want to see it loaded for Norway with my own eyes, which means I want his prize shipped to Cairo where I will load it myself aboard an Egyptian airliner. Yours, [signed] Sadat."

* * *

The Nobel Peace Prize Committee replied with identical letters to both men:

"Dear Chiselers: The two of you got our Peace Prize under false pretenses, and you ought to be ashamed of yourselves. We do not bargain with swindlers. Come across with that Peace Prize or we are going to report you to President Carter. Uncordially yours. [signed] Peace Prize Committee."

President Sadat did not reply to the committee but wrote instead to President Carter:

"Dear Jimmy: Those four-flushers on the Nobel Peace Prize Committee want to take back my Peace Prize without giving me assurances that they are also taking back the Peace Prize they gave to that weasel Begin. Will you convene a summit at Camp David so I can meet with the committee and build a framework for Peace Prize return? Yours in brotherhood. Anwar."

"Dear Anwar: A Camp David summit for building a Peace Prize return framework is out of the question right now as I am terribly busy rebuilding the Democratic Party in the image of Gerald Ford and Richard Nixon. This process is called "Republification" and is very tricky, as many Democrats like Sen. Kennedy don't want the party "Republified," and I will be using Camp David for summits with him and others to establish a framework for getting re-elected in 1980. Incidentally, as you know, I didn't get the Peace Prize, although neither you nor Menachem would have had a Chinaman's chance at it without me to build the framework. Shalom, Jimmy."

* * *

The Nobel Peace Prize Committee then wrote jointly to Begin and Sadat:

"Gentlemen: If your goal in accepting the Peace Prize was to make the committee look dumb, you have succeeded. Your refusal to return your ill-gotten prizes by the end of the week will be taken here as a grave provocation.

"Lest you take this warning lightly, let us remind you that Nobel was the inventor of dynamite. Yours truly, Nobel Peace Prize Committee."

Prime Minister Begin thereupon responded:

"Dear Nobel Big Talkers: Before you try anything, remember: nobody's sure we don't have the atom bomb. As ever, Begin."

And President Sadat replied:

"One move against Egypt with your foul dynamite — just one move, bullies — and Egypt will never send the King Tut exhibition to Oslo. Yours, Sadat."

The Road to Beijing

Spelling Out The New China

By Jay Mathews

XIANGGANG (WP) — That dateline may be unfamiliar. It sounds like a place just east of fabled Xanadu, which is appropriate, because what we have here is a new and important effort to add more mystery to that already confusing country, China.

Xianggang is Hong Kong, the city where I live, the same beautiful, raunchy spot familiar to many American travelers. Since Jan. 1, the official New China News Agency and all other Peking government organs have rendered it Xianggang in a complete change of the way China identifies its names, places and favorite foods to foreigners.

The shift in Roman-letter spelling systems is supposed to make it easier for foreigners to give the correct, Peking dialect pronounciation of things Chinese. Having come on the same day as the official normalization of relations with the United States, the change might be welcomed as an aid to togetherness, except that it is certain to drive people who followed the old Chinese spellings absolutely mad.

For those of us who earn a living flaunting our Chinese and claiming a unique grasp of the elusive soul of the People's Republic, this is a godsend. The China market has become uncomfortably crowded lately, and normalization will make it even more so. All kinds of people are getting visas to China and coming back with hotel-construction contracts, litchi nuts and, what's worse for us journalists, good stories.

So we are the first to applaud the Peking government for choosing this moment to junk the old, familiar Wade-Giles Romanization system and begin the new and confusing system called "Pinyin." Who but those few who have been initiated into the mysteries of the new system will be able to keep from getting hopelessly lost when the frequent journey from Canton to Peking becomes, under the new system, an unfamiliar trek from Guangzhou to Beijing?

Two important neighboring provinces of northern China are now known as Shensi and Shansi, not too hard to tell apart with practice. Under the Pinyin system, these two provinces must be rendered as Shanxi and. . .uh, Shanxi. The Chinese can tell the difference when they say the words because the first has a low tone on the first syllable and the second has a high tone on that syllable, but perhaps I shouldn't be giving out all this inside information. The Pinyin people have tried to meet this crisis by spelling the first province, in this special case, Shaanxi, but I don't think that will help much.

The Chinese characters for these two places are easily distinguished, but the Chinese want to move away from characters to Roman letters because it is impossible to design an efficient typewriter that will transmit 4,000 to 5,000 different characters. The old Romanization system was considered bad because it made it impossible for the casual foreign reader to pronounce Chinese words correctly, something that gave China-watchers much ammunition to fire on unsuspecting name-droppers.

My wife, a China-watcher for another newspaper, once had the satisfaction of correcting a distinguished correspondent for CBS News who had spoken the name of Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping. He pronounced "Teng" like the English word "tongue." "Actually, it's 'dung,' like the stuff cows leave behind," said my wife.

The new system does eliminate the old system's idiotic way of distinguishing aspirated and unaspirated consonants with an apostrophe. People were supposed to know that K'ao was pronounced "Kao" while Kao was pronounced "Gao," but most newspapers ignored the apostrophes and heightened the confusion.

Another problem remains. Many years ago my first Chinese professor began her first class by handing out mimeographed copies of a complicated story about a man who ate stone lions. Below the English version we found, to our horror, the same story rendered in Romanized Chinese. It went "Shih Shih Shih Shih Shih Shih Shih. . ." and so on, an entire story told with one sound. The only way even a Chinese could make sense of it, without seeing the actual Chinese characters, was to hear it read with each sound given one of the four Chinese tones, which are (roughly) high, rising, low or falling. A few students in that class did not return the next day.

Unenthusiastic

American news organizations, while rushing to apply for bureaus in Beijing, have been less than enthusiastic about the new official spelling system.

The cabled reponse from my editor, an Africa specialist who has often corrected my spelling of Muammar Quaddafi (the IHT's spelling is Moamer Qadhafi. Jay), seemed rather brusque: "Please, please, please let's not tamper with our Chinese spellings."

I considered reminding him that "conditions are changing all the time," a quote from Chairman Mao Zedong.



"Night School in the Mountains" — a peasant painting from China.

PEOPLE: *Sen. Whatshisname Meditates on Obscurity*

His habit of saying whatever was on his mind didn't endear him to many colleagues, and Sen. **James Abourezk** hardly denies that his standing dipped some more when he bade farewell to Capitol Hill by describing it in public with a hen-house epithet. The South Dakotan's term expires today, and like others in his vocation, he is giving thought to his memoirs. Unlike most, he said over drinks while on a visit to New York, he would devote the fattest chapter to obscurity. On that subject, he says, he wrote the book, as it were. "I never used to think it possible for a United States senator to be so obscure." Then, he told of standing on a receiving line at the Georgetown house of **Averell Harriman** as two women walked along, obviously delighted at meeting first the Harrimans, then the **Robert Redfords**, then others of note. "When they got to me, I stuck out my hand and said, 'Hi, I'm Jim Abourezk.' They shook hands, but as they were leaving, I heard one say, 'Who's Jim Abourezk?' And the other one said, 'Must be the caterer.' "

* * *

Radical **Abbie Hoffman**, who has flitted in and out of society like a shadow since going underground in 1974, revisited an old battlefield during the weekend, and almost got caught. The Chicago Sun-Times says Hoffman — now 42 — slipped into town for an interview and was detained briefly at the city limits by a policeman who didn't recognize him despite his involvement in the antiwar demonstrations of 1968 that won him a widely publicized trial as a member of the Chicago 7. Hoffman is quoted as calling Chicago "a reasonable city now," saying, "It hasn't got the trouble San Francisco has, the garbage New York's got. It's a proletarian town, which has had working-class writers like **Studs Terkel** and **Nelson Algren** and **James Farrell**. This is Memory Lane. It's good to be home."

* * *

Billy Carter says brother **Jimmy** is "probably the most brilliant man I've ever known," but he doesn't care much for the Internal Revenue Service or the president's choice of advisers. In a free-wheeling, obscenity-punctuated Nashville interview with Penthouse magazine, the first brother says the IRS is hounding him, spending "about $150,000" in an audit that has recouped only $74. Turning to the White House staff, he calls presidential adviser **Charles Kirbo** "about the dumbest bastard I've ever met in my life," and adds: "Jimmy's got too many young kids around him — **Jody Powell, Hamilton Jordan** — to know what's going on. Frankly, I don't trust any of them enough to talk to them."

* * *

As Pop Art's leader in Yugoslavia in the 1960s, **Olja Ivanjicki** helped stage Belgrade's first "happenings" after six months in New York in 1962 on a Ford Fellowship. Now, as an artist in residence at the Rhode Island School of Design, she is in the United States for the first time since 1974. Blonde and smiling and wearing a black satin pantsuit, Miss Ivanjicki opened a show of 24 large ink-and-crayon fantasies — with such titles as "Camel With the Smile of Mona Lisa," "Salamander Darling" and "Metamorfoza Atomica" — at New York's Yugoslav cultural center. Noting that "maybe the '60s were the best time of invention for all artists," she said. "We expect in Europe always that something new is happening in the United States; this time I haven't found it." As for her celebration of the salamander, Miss Ivanjicki said she had read that it was "the one living being that survives atomic disaster" and that the late **Marcel Duchamp**, the surrealist artist, "wanted to be a salamander in his next life — so I think of it as the reincarnation of Duchamp."

* * *

A beauty queen without a realm is not much of a queen, so **Julie Ann Wullschleger's** pique at having the red carpet pulled out from under her is understandable. There she is, Miss Arlington, but she has only 12 days to go in her reign rather than three months, all because that little city between Dallas and Fort Worth switched dates so its new queen could have more time to get ready for the Miss Texas Pageant. Miss Wullschleger has bitten the hand that crowned her by suing the City of Arlington for $60,000 in damages. Premature dethronement, she says, will hurt her budding modeling and acting career. "I don't think I can let them run all over us," said the 19-year-old. Her manager, **Bill Ware**, voiced a similar opinion, though when one considers that Miss Wullschleger is also Miss Miracle Whip, he may have mixed a metaphor when he said her title was "her bread and butter."

— SAMUEL JUSTICE

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